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Competitors to Books

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York.*

Books! What inspiration the mere mention of them brings to us who love them! As Beecher says: "Silent, they sound again all the notes of time; motionless, they repeat the strife of ages; without heart, they throb with all the emotions that have filled the noblest and the meanest souls!"

Can anything give to us what BOOKS give? And for the little we give in return? Can *anything* be, in turn, so interesting, so educative, so stimulating to accomplishment, and so up-lifting? Can anything be more entertaining, more sympathetic, more friendly? And if we answer, as every true lover of books *will* answer "NO," then is not the title of this paper something of an anomaly? Can there *be* such a thing as *competitors* to books?

The answer is that fewer books, poorer books, are read in this country, despite our great and growing population, than in many of the very much smaller countries abroad. England and Germany, for instance, far surpass us, not alone in the quantity but the quality of their reading. Here many diverting things, ephemeral enough in themselves, perhaps, but constantly being added to and new sensations found, have tended to take people away from books. The abounding craze for moving pictures; a more general indulgence by young and old in outdoor sports; the effervescent

popularity of the cheaper sensational class of magazines; the growth of the modern, if not model, apartment where space for books cannot be even thought of; the omnivorous reading of newspapers; the increasing tendency to "over Sunday" automobiling, "week-end" parties, etc.—all these, individually or in combination, have had an effect, a serious effect, in lessening the reading habit.

Competitors to books? Very real and active competitors, that have made our people less and less readers of serious books, and by so doing are menacing American education and culture, and the mental, moral and social betterment that is acquired only through reading.

Such a condition demands careful investigation, analysis, remedy. That is the province and work of The Publishers' Co-operative Bureau, formed in New York just a year ago today by twenty-three prominent American publishers to provide, so to speak, a "clearing house" through which the publicity and market problems of its members might be studied, bookselling conditions and facilities bettered, library coöperation developed, and a wider knowledge and appreciation of contemporary literature on the part of the general reading public stimulated.

The work of the Bureau is wholly promotive and educational. It has nothing to do with the making or setting of dealers' prices; it has *everything* to do with getting books better known and better distributed and increasing the demand for them.

Through stimulative, constructive work it aims to develop an increased interest in books throughout the country; to foster a better and more thoughtful

*Address presented at the joint meeting of the Michigan and Wisconsin library associations, Menominee-Marquette, Aug. 1914.

reading of books; to bring about a broader information and appreciation of the meaning and importance of books; to urge the pleasures and advantages of home circle reading and the building up, book by book if need be, of the home library; to facilitate the better and wider distribution and supplying of books and thus make possible opportunities to see and carefully examine them before buying, and finally to bring people generally to a realization that not only are books a desirable factor in their pleasures and entertainment but that they are *necessary* to well informed, intellectual and cultured living.

In brief, the efforts of the Bureau are aimed to create an appetite that can be satisfied *only* by the possession and more intimate knowledge of books.

What are we doing to create that appetite, and how are we doing it?

First of all has been the effort made among ourselves and with our authors to produce not only fewer but better books. There is unquestionably a necessity for this in present day publishing.

The second step has been with the bookseller, the man to whom the still-buyer of books goes for the volumes he wants and gets them—or doesn't get them. Selling talks have been given before booksellers' associations. A department of "Selling Helps" has been established, wherein certain arrangements of stock, window displays, advertising, plans of developing new readers from among the many potential ones in each community, etc., that have been tried out and found by actual experience to be successful in increasing sales and expanding markets, are described. Surveys of book-selling conditions have been made in a number of towns, booksellers, librarians, newspapers, civic, art and literary organizations, clergymen, teachers and people prominent in public affairs generally, have been visited, their good will gained and their coöperation assured. Follow-up letters, each carrying some one definite and specific suggestion, are keeping this interest alive and active. A recent advertising campaign carried on by the Bureau devel-

oped the startling information that a very large percentage of would-be readers could not get from their booksellers the books they wanted when they wanted them. We are planning, with the help of the bookseller, to remedy such conditions. It is Utopian, perhaps, but we hope eventually to see in this country books as easily purchasable as are a thousand and one other advertised commodities not nearly so essential to our welfare but which nevertheless can be obtained readily in almost any cross-roads store.

We are urging the beautifying of the book stores, more complete and comprehensive stocks, better store and window displays, intelligent and willing clerks, timely advertising, and, at all times, coöperation—coöperation with the local librarian, with other booksellers, with the papers and the prominent people of the town. And results are coming.

The next step has been with the public. *New Books*, a little publication in which each publisher represented describes, without adjectives or "word painting," his two best books of the month, is sent gratis each month to a mailing list of nearly 40,000. This has proven productive of a largely increased demand for really worth-while books.

Eleven cities and towns, with their outlying districts, have been covered in a 27-weeks' period. Nearly 41,000 people have seen the "Better books of a year." Over 3,400 prepared lists of books of especial interest to them—these lists ranging from one to twenty-two books each. Many sales were made, the customer being directed to the local bookseller. Without exception, the exhibits have been held with the coöperation of civic organizations, art and literary clubs, women's clubs, libraries, newspapers and booksellers. The results from every standpoint have been good. Booksellers have been helped and have been shown how to help themselves. A feeling of kinship has been developed among the institutions looking to books. The public has been made to know, to better appreciate, and to want books.

How the Library of Congress Serves the People

Wm. Warner Bishop, superintendent of reading room, Library of Congress

The Library of Congress has a great and pressing duty to perform in Washington in its service to the various branches of the government of the United States, and, more particularly to Congress. It is further busily engaged in supplying the needs of scholars resident in Washington or resorting thereto for more or less lengthy periods. In the midst of these multiform and strenuous activities—for the Library of Congress is a very busy place—how may it serve the people of the country as a whole? To what extent may it help the individual reader and the individual library? And how is this to be done?

In the first place, the Library of Congress serves the people by the mere fact of its being. It is, we may say with all modesty, the largest library in the country, and the best known throughout the land. The fact that the Federal government has put up a magnificent palace and has gathered in it over two million volumes is of itself no small matter to librarians. It is a recognition of our profession and its importance which can not but react helpfully on every librarian in the country. Each librarian shares in the dignity and honor which the creation, the growth, the maintenance of this noble library imply. The attitude of the whole people toward libraries can not but be to some extent influenced by the very fact of generous recognition of their value and importance by the national government.

For the people of the United States come to the Library of Congress. Last year there were over 888,000 who came inside the building. Probably over 500,000 of these were not residents of Washington. Some of them were but passing tourists—some were scholars who came to study rare manuscripts or maps—some were college students who came away with a renewed sense of what a library is—and the pride in what

their library is. For it is theirs, and the sense of ownership is strong on the part of the average American visiting Washington. May it never be less! When the American citizen gets to thinking of the government as something foreign to himself, our democracy will have suffered a radical and unwholesome change. The nation's library, then, is of some service to the library profession and to the country by the mere fact that it is the nation's library. Its books, its music, its maps, its great collections of prints and photographs, its priceless papers of the Continental Congress, of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Van Buren, Jackson, Polk, Johnson, and other public men, belong to us all.

The Library of Congress has some peculiar duties and responsibilities. The fact that it contains the office of copyright registration and receives the compulsory deposits of copyrighted articles gives it a unique place among American libraries. These deposits and their bulk impose certain duties on the Library of Congress which do not fall upon the ordinary library—the maintenance and rounding out of the music and prints collections in a manner commensurate with the size and scope of the copyright deposits is, for example, one of the duties. Its direct relations with Congress impose on it a task of preparing bibliographies on topics of current interest in Congress. These printed lists represent but a small portion of the output of the Bibliography division, which makes a hundred typewritten lists for one it prints. These typewritten lists can almost always be lent to other libraries, and frequently they can be given to them. Being the office of exchange of the U. S. government publications for those of foreign governments the Library has necessarily to handle the mass of in-coming documents—and incidentally to increase their number, and make more complete the files. That division published as a part of its regular work the *Monthly List of State Publications* which is most help-

ful to all libraries, particularly to the state libraries. The fact that the Library of Congress contains the copyright office has led to the regular publication (three times a week) of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* which is the most complete record of the press of America, and which deserves the careful study of both bibliographers and students of literary history.

The Library of Congress began in 1899 to print cards for copyrighted books—you all know the result. It has become the central cataloging bureau for the United States, and now carries a stock of over forty millions copies of its cards. This is another unique feature. Moreover, having the Government printing office at hand, through the liberality of Congress it has published a notable array of calendars, special catalogs, bibliographies, and texts. These are all at the service of other libraries and of individuals for trifling sums. These various activities distinguish the Library of Congress from other libraries—but they all make it more useful to the states.

This usefulness is, however, rather indirect than direct and personal. I have thought it wise to mention some of these peculiar features of the Library of Congress to show certain channels of helpfulness which are, perhaps, but partially recognized, and incidentally to let you know that we have duties of our own which absorb most of our time and strength. As to more immediate and personal relations of service we may perhaps state briefly what we already do—and then what we unfortunately can not do.

The most direct service we render to persons who do not come to Washington is in answer to inquiries by letter. These are already very numerous, so much so as to prove an embarrassment at times. The kind of questions which the Library endeavors to answer is thus set forth in the "Rules and Practice":

A service to the Library distinct from that involved in the actual loan of books is that performed by answer to inquiry through correspondence. The character of

the questions which the Library answers most willingly is noted below:

1. As to its possession of a particular book.
2. As to the existing bibliographies on a particular subject.
3. As to the most useful existing authorities on a particular subject, and where they may be available.
4. As to the author of a book by a known title.
5. As to the date, price and probable cost of a specific book.
6. For the source of a particular quotation, if ascertainable for ready reference.
7. (If not requiring elaborate research) for other particular facts in history or literature; in the organization or operations of the Federal Government.
8. (Where of moderate extent) for an extract from a book in its possession.

We were formerly obliged to decline to make copies and excerpts because we had no force to devote to this work. The photostat now enables us to make photo-duplicates at a very reasonable rate. Thus the whole library is practically at the service of anyone who cares to pay the cost of photographic reproductions of a desired passage of a book or manuscript. Frequently this cost is much less than would be the expense of transportation, to say nothing of the need of making the copy of the passage when the book has been received. This process is particularly useful in the reproduction of maps, charts, statistical tables, newspaper articles, and prints. Is a man interested in a map of his locality printed a century or so ago? For sixty-five cents he can get a copy of that map—for which the Library may have paid some scores of dollars. Does the local historical society wish an extract from a newspaper in our files? The same trifling sum will secure it, or two passages may be had for seventy-five cents, and so on. The charges are nominal covering only the actual cost of paper and operation of the machine.

The inter-library loan is another direct service, perhaps the most useful and tangible of all. It proceeds, as you all know, on the basis of endeavoring to meet the unusual need with the unusual book. The resources of the Library of Congress are freely open to any other

library within the limits which have been found expedient and which are set forth in detail in the "Memorandum" governing inter-library loan. We have excepted very few classes of books from the service, and these only because of definite needs of our own service in Washington. We do not refuse to lend magazines or transactions of societies. We do not refuse to lend a book because it is rare or valuable—indeed, that is just the sort of book we do lend. Of the requests which are not filled over eighty per cent fail because we do not own the book or edition desired. We will lend to the small library as freely as to the large one. We depend on the professional attitude and judgment of the librarian making the request to see that the book is properly safe-guarded.

But there are certain things which, even at the risk of seeming ungracious, we have to decline to do.

We can not undertake to furnish books for everybody. The mere fact that a book is not in a local library is no warrant for suggesting that it can be secured from Washington. Due regard must be had by the librarian to the purpose for which the book is desired and the character of the request. The Library of Congress lends in aid of research with a view to enlarging the boundaries of knowledge. It can not lend in aid of mere self-instruction or recreative reading, laudable as both purposes are.

The Library of Congress can not undertake to provide (by inter-library loan or otherwise) information in any subject which curious persons may raise. As previously explained, it must limit its answers to correspondents to certain restricted fields. So far as questions are bibliographical in their nature, we are glad to try to help. But even in this direction there are necessarily physical limits to our powers, to say nothing of others. To give a concrete case: a certain man sent in not long ago a list of titles covering six legal cap pages closely (and illegibly) written, and asked us to let him know

all the editions we had of each book, that he might borrow them through his home library at his convenience. Obviously we could not detail a man to make a search of this nature, in justice to our current work. We offered to turn the matter over to the Card section and let him pay for printed cards plus the cost of searching, or to refer him to persons outside the Library staff who make a business of such work. This is hardly a typical case, but we are occasionally obliged to say, even in answer to librarians, that we are unable to undertake to supply certain information, because of the work involved.

This leads me to remark that we are unable to do research work for people at a distance. When an inquiry is pointed and definite, we do try to answer it. But while recognizing to the full the difficulties which wholly inadequate library facilities often produce, it does not seem reasonable that a person at the other side of the continent should expect us to solve his knotty problems, correct his misquotations, and furnish him expert bibliographic aid. Certain kinds of work, in other words, can not be done away from a large library.

We can not lend our reference books just because they are needed badly by another library. Generally we have but one or two copies, and they are in constant use here. Do not, however, hesitate to ask for reference books. When we have extra copies we will send them, and when we have none available, we will say so by the next mail. But please understand that the refusal is merely to be taken as a matter of fact, not one of policy. If we can supply the need, we will.

We can not lend new novels or cheap books. A great many libraries ask us to send them books which they can buy for a dollar or a little more. By no stretch of the imagination can these be called "unusual" books. They are not within the scope of inter-library loan, as anyone will see on reflection. It not infrequently happens that we are asked

to send books in print, at a cost to the borrower greater than that of the book itself. We do not ordinarily send out very recent books which can be bought easily. But we do send such books *in emergencies*, if our copies can be spared.

Finally, to end this unpleasant list of things we can not do, we can not lend genealogies, local histories, and newspapers. Genealogies and local histories are in such constant demand at the library that we can not send them away, even when we have extra copies. (We sometimes do this in the case of local histories.) Newspapers "form part of a continuous historical record" which the library has a duty to keep intact.

There remains the matter of transportation costs. The Library of Congress has no appropriation from which it can prepay such charges, and it is debarred by law from using its frank in this service. The expense rests, therefore, on the borrowing library. Under the new ruling of the post office books are admitted to the parcels post. Within certain limits the charge is much less than that of the express companies. Librarians desiring to borrow can remit stamps in advance and can, of course, return the books by post. Beyond these limits books are still sent by express more cheaply than by mail, and probably more safely.

To sum up: the Library of Congress, which is the nation's library, stands ready to aid your constituencies through your good offices in various ways. Its publications, its bibliographies, its catalog cards are yours for the asking or for very small sums. The photostat will bring you copies of its most valuable manuscripts, maps, music, prints, or books at the mere cost of paper and chemicals. Its stores of bibliographic material are yours for the writing. Its books go and come freely so far as may be without hindering the service in Washington. On you rests the responsibility for using or ignoring the opportunities it offers.

Chapters from an Impossible Autobiography

William I. Fletcher

Librarian emeritus of Amherst College

Chapter XXIII
The lost manuscript

If this were not an impossible autobiography the previous chapters would have brought the story up to the year 1880, and the next preceding would tell of the collaboration of Dr Poole and myself on the big Poole's Index of 1882; how the entries were sent to me by the fifty contributors, written on the consecutive lines of ruled quarto or folio letter-sheets; how I cut these up into the separate lines and arranged and digested them into satisfactory alphabetical order, mounting them then, by pasting the ends, on large sheets of manilla paper for printer's copy; how these sheets went to Dr Poole in Chicago for editorial revision, and came back to me at Hartford for final touches. After this long sentence, which I hope the editor will not feel obliged to maim, the present chapter can understandingly begin.

My final touches, intended to leave the MS. in shape for the printer, with a minimum of "author's corrections" in the proof to be paid for by us, occupied me closely during the evenings of one year. My practice was to accumulate the sheets finished in three evenings, make a parcel of them, using wrappers with the address very plainly printed, and at about ten o'clock walk down to the Adams Express office, next door to the railroad station, and ship my parcel to the University Press in Cambridge, then John Wilson & Son, expecting it to go out on the night express goods train, passing through Hartford about midnight. With one exception, these hundred or more parcels went through like clockwork, this one exception constituting the lost MS. whose story now concerns us.

We were just about in the middle of the alphabet when the printers wrote that they had received a certain section of the MS., but not the next preceding. As I had the express company's receipt

for the parcel, then astray for about a week, there was room for a good deal of hope that they would find it. But let the reader just think what it would have meant had it been lost for good! A large slice cut out of the middle of the alphabet, to be replaced only by practically doing the whole work over from the beginning! As the days of another week crept by gloom settled more deeply over us all. Dr Poole was nearly beside himself with apprehension and was assuring the express company that their offers of money compensation were futile and that the parcel *must* be found. The express agent, on his part, was prosecuting a diligent search; I never dreamed there were so many Cambridges in the country until he showed me the list of those where he had made inquiry! Meanwhile, as it turned out, the parcel for which this hue-and-cry was being made was quietly reposing a few rods away. A full week after the loss was discovered I, with dejection settling down upon me, took a horse-car one afternoon for my home, the line passing the railroad on Asylum street, this being in the days of the grade crossing at the station. About two blocks from the station, as we approached it, we passed the building in which was the office of the American Publishing Company, then coming into fame and fortune as publishers of Mark Twain's subscription books. As the car stopped on the corner, it was boarded by Mr Frank E. Bliss, then secretary of that company, and a neighbor of mine "on the Hill." On seeing me he said, "Oh, Mr Fletcher, have you lost some manuscript?" "Indeed, I have," said I; "what do you know about it?" He told me that the people who kept a grocery store under his office had showed him a bundle that they found a few days before tucked under the fruit stand in front of the store, which he suspected might be mine. Fancy the alacrity with which I left that car (I fear I did not wait for it to stop)! In a minute I was in the store, and in possession of the precious roll, which had been neatly slit open with a knife before it was put under the stand, but

was otherwise intact. The storekeeper had picked it up about two weeks before, evidently the morning after it was left at the express office. Here was a mystery; how did the parcel escape from the vigilant custody of the express company and travel a couple of blocks down the street?

Not by brilliant detective work, but by the merest chance, was this mystery completely cleared up a few days later. During those few days I was disposed to accept the theory of the express agent that a sneak thief had slipped into the office and snatched it away, and then walking down street and cutting it open to see if it was of any value to him, had the grace to tuck it away where it was found, instead of throwing it into the river which flowed in the park beside him. The curious chance that forced a different solution on us was as follows: One evening soon after I was coming out of the railroad station and saw going on before me a truck of the express company conveying goods from an incoming train to the nearby office, part of the route being on the sidewalk of Asylum street where it crossed the tracks at grade. Recognizing the danger that on this rough passage parcels might be joggled off the truck, a man walked behind it, carrying a lantern in one hand while steadying the truck with the other. Following a few steps behind I found myself stumbling over a parcel which had fallen from the truck and escaped the vigilance (?) of the guard. Taking the parcel into the express office, I told the surprised agent that for our supposed sneak thief we had better substitute an individual whose offense consisted in cutting open the parcel over which he stumbled late at night, and in disposing of it in not the most ideal fashion.

Such an explanation as chance thus threw in our way had not occurred to us, because parcels small as mine were supposed to be placed in a large chest that was sent through on the night train, but the agent admitted that that was not always done.

If I could bring my rather logical mind to a belief in "special providences," this

episode of the lost manuscript and its finding would be one of my clearest proofs—and I do believe in this one, spite of logic!

A County Library at a County Fair

The Brumback library of Van Wert County, Ohio, at the County fair, September 8-12, had a business-like exhibit in the main building at the fair grounds and there were posted in numerous appropriate places throughout the grounds and among other exhibits, placards calling attention to the library's facilities for helping farmers and their wives.

Just over the pen containing the largest hogs at the fair, a place which was always surrounded by interested spectators, was a placard reading:

Your HOGS—are they fat and hungry or lean and over-fed?
Brumback Library exhibit,—a book on swine.

In the fancy-work display was a card reading: "Book of stitches" and Home needlework magazine—Ask at the Brumback Library exhibit. This brought numerous patrons to the library booth.

At the entrance to the grand-stand there was one reading: Are your boys learning to farm? The Brumback library has books to help beginners.

Other placards appropriately placed were as follows:

Do you know how to make a tile drain?

Ask for a book telling how
at the Brumback library
exhibit
in Art hall

Is your farm big enough or too big?

The Brumback library has books
on such subjects, written by
farm experts

Does live stock pay?
Ask at Brumback library
exhibit in Art hall
for
"Profitable stock raising"

Do you know what your corn costs per acre?

See the agricultural books at the
Brumback library exhibit in Art hall

Have you read up on Alfalfa?

Ask for "Book of Alfalfa"
at Brumback library exhibit

Who does the milking?

"Farm dairying" is a good book for
milk-men and milk-maids

"How to keep hens for profit"

Brumback library exhibit

Before preserving and pickling
read new recipes

The Brumback library has
cook books

Does housing farm machinery pay?

Read a book on farm machinery.
Brumback library

The cards were attractively lettered in colors, by a sign painter and were about 9 by 24 inches in size.

The library exhibit occupied a corner floor space 8 by 10 feet, and was thus enclosed on two sides. It was fitted up with a case of books, mostly agricultural, and other library appurtenances.

On the walls was displayed a unique collection of framed photographs. The Brumback library has 15 branch stations scattered throughout the county, in stores at community centers and in rural districts. Two views of each store, one an exterior for the "local color" and one an interior showing the library's case of books with actual borrowers often standing around it, had been uniformly framed. These were plainly labeled with the name of the community, and, of course, attracted many country people who were pleased to see pictures of people and places familiar to them.

As the attendance at the fair was from twenty to forty thousand a day, the library feels that quite a few people were reached.

ANNA L. HOLDING.

The Library and the Child*

Every element of childhood is a variable. We may regard the child as an individual constantly progressing toward adult age, or as an imaginary person remaining always at the same age, made up by averaging constantly different individuals. The adult is the stage reached by the first child when its change has ceased, or it is the second child when the group that is averaged is beyond the limits of change. The adult himself has also changed during the ages, and biologists tell us that these changes are reflected in those through which the child passes in a few years.

Most of our troubles in dealing with the child arise from the fact that he must be dealt with both individually and in groups; or from the additional fact that the adult and the child do not understand each other. Neither of these difficulties can be entirely overcome, and the result is that no system of education can be perfect; but in certain respects the library is equipped to deal with them better than the school.

The library has been dealing with the child for only a few years, but in those years its work with children has developed and extended to a remarkable degree. Despite certain serious criticisms, it is probably one of the most important elements of the re-organized public library—the library of dissemination and education, which is the successor of the old one of conservation and care. The lines of least resistance along which these developments have moved depend on the fact that the library has its own efficient ways of dealing with the educational difficulties above mentioned. The child cannot be treated altogether as an individual or as a member of a group; a compromise is necessary; but the library can give individual attention in its children's room to a far greater degree than is possible in the school. And yet group reactions are possible in the library that can be obtained elsewhere

only in play. The library has a social, even a sort of civic atmosphere.

The library is also equipped to deal efficiently with the second difficulty, the impossibility of mutual understanding between the child and the adult. The book seems in some way to create a bond of sympathy between the two, and the freedom of intercourse, of movement, the absence of restraint, the atmosphere of kindness and service, combine to aid.

Another, and perhaps the chief, point of vantage in the library's treatment of children is the fact that children come to it voluntarily; they are neither forced nor coaxed. Education obtained in either of these ways is never so valuable or so lasting as that which is gained through interest. The kindergartner has the right idea, but nowhere else has it taken complete possession. The library is an era in advance of the school in this particular respect. The boy or girl whose awakened interest has led him or her to love books in the library will never cease to love them, for the library, unlike the school, is a continuing influence.

It is not recommended, of course, that the teacher or parent, or librarian should make no attempt to guide the child's education. The child should not be left to read or study only what he likes, but he should be made to like what will be best for him, for by so shaping his desires we shall create the element of interest without which nothing can be done.

"The child is father of the man" says the adage. A prosaic professor is said to have pointed out that this is a physiological error. It should be, he said, "the man is father of the child." It may be that the figurative and the prosaic statements may best be combined. Each one of us is at the same time in the eye of Nature both descendant and ancestor. It is only by regarding humanity as a whole and the child as a changing group within it that we can treat the problem adequately. The library's view in one or two respects is saner, as we librarians love to think, than that of any other institution that deals with this question.

*Abstract of address delivered by Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1913.

The State Library and Its Librarian

The presidential address of J. I. Wyer, Jr., to the National association of State libraries made the following points:

After 40 years' discussion by the American library association and fifteen by the National association of State libraries, the exact nature and business of the State library has come to be pretty well fixed, its aim and end pretty definitely settled. It is now possible in this statement of the true province of the State library to set down with assurance a few points which discussion and experience have settled and upon which both theory and practice are now agreed.

1. A state-wide service; by which is meant that the State library no longer serves solely the State officers, but that it has obligations which extend as far as the remotest boundaries of the state.

2. A single agency for all State library activities. This is in line with scientific management, with that co-ordination which combines in one office, when it can be efficiently done, the work which before has been done by three or four. At the State library should be centered, under one executive, all library work done in the state's name. This should include all the work now and customarily done by the State library, the State library commission, the State historical society and by any agencies under whatever name now maintained to foster the library interests of the state.

3. The recognition of library work as an expert or highly specialized service. The logical deduction from this is that a librarian must be a person professionally competent by experience, by training or by sympathies, to undertake such specialized and expert work. This has been recognized more and more in recent years by the appointment in the National library and in many of the State libraries of men of proved executive ability and experience in library work. There are still,

however, too many states where the controlling considerations in the appointment of the State librarian are social, political or personal instead of professional. A State librarian should be chosen with the same care and from many of the same motives that govern the choice of the president of a State university.

Books Wanted

The Cove Presbyterian Church of Holliday's Cove, W. Va., plans to establish a library in connection with its semi-institutional work, and would be glad to receive second hand books from libraries when the books are gone over and older ones discarded. Send to

ELMER CAMPBELL,

Chairman Cove Presbyterian Church library committee, Holliday's Cove, W. Va.

Not a Genuine Longfellow Relic

As a movement has been started to buy the birthplace of Henry W. Longfellow at Portland, Maine, the following statement condensed from a letter written by a relative of the poet to Houghton Mifflin Co. may be of interest to those who are asked to subscribe.

The birthplace of Mr Longfellow on Fore Street, Portland, Maine, was not his parents' home. It belonged to Captain Stephenson, an uncle-in-law of the poet, and the poet's mother was only temporarily visiting there when he was born. The real Longfellow home which was built by the poet's grandfather, General Peleg Wadsworth, on Congress Street, was given by the poet's sister, Mrs Ann Longfellow Pierce, to the Maine historical society as a public museum and memorial. There are kept and shown the old family furniture, and some books, pictures, and manuscripts. It is still a handsome house in a good part of the city, easily accessible to strangers and visited by several thousand every year.

On the other hand, the house in which the poet happened to be born is now in a tenement house district, inhabited mostly by Italians, and is out of the way. The house has been dismantled of its front door and side lights, front door steps and best mantle-piece, and its partitions have been changed to fit it for six families.

It is believed that the movement for purchasing this birthplace, such as it is, is not a spontaneous one. It has not the approval of either the Maine historical society or of the Longfellow family, nor of any but a very few of the Portland citizens.

Library Advertising

The Redlands National Bank of Redlands, Cal., in advertising its funds in the daily papers, also includes statistics and other general information concerning the resources of the city and its advantages to those who reside there.

The president of the bank asked for permission to print information concerning the public library, which was gladly furnished him, and a double column, large type advertisement appeared regularly in the daily papers for two weeks. The heading of the article was:

BOOST FOR REDLANDS

The Best Home City in California.

THE A. K. SMILEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

One of the most important educational institutions of the city.

A bakery in one small town uses the following in the daily paper:

**The new Public Library will make
life more worth living in Angola**

Just as

**Gibson's Superior Baked Goods
made the housewife's burden lighter**

Another Method of Discipline

The article in your June issue on discipline in the college reading room reminds me of the method in vogue among the students of Toronto university 30 years ago. Whether it still prevails I cannot say, but I hope it does, as it was most effective.

The reading room was provided with movable chairs and large tables sloping on two opposite sides. Students came to this room to study, usually bringing books temporarily from the adjoining library stack room. Occasionally two students would whisper and, if the attention of others was not attracted or, rather, distracted, no attempt was made

to put a stop to the whispering. If, however, the sound of the voices was heard by others, a few taps on the table with knuckles or pencil would warn the offenders to cease talking. If no attention was paid to this warning, a general stamping by other students present, emphasized it so impressively that no student ever attempted to ignore it. The whole discipline of the room was left to the students themselves and very seldom was it necessary to *take steps* to maintain it. How the method arose I know not, but it had become traditional and is probably still in use.

A librarian could, I believe, arrange with students for the adoption of some such method, and then, by not interfering, throw the burden of keeping order upon the students themselves. They would rise to the occasion, and though it might be necessary at first for those present to resort to brute force to show that they meant business, it is not probable that such extreme measures would be needed more than once or twice. The librarian must, however, keep his eyes and ears shut and let the students establish their authority.

"TORONTO '87."

A Slight Correction

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

In your July number, page 313, there is an appreciative review of "The county library," a book by Dr and Mrs Ernest I. Antrim. I have read that book with great interest and agree with you that it is a scholarly bit of work. Just one misapprehension, however, has marred the book in all the parts relating to the California libraries. It is that in getting the facts relating to them the authority used was *News Notes of California Libraries*, and it was not recognized that that is a quarterly publication and the statistics given are quarterly statistics. As a result the circulations are divided by four, and the authors feel obliged to comment on the figures in an apologetic way—pp. 264-5.

This error goes all through the California libraries and renders the tables

in the book that give their statistics, worthless.

As an example, let me show the effect on my own library, the Oakland free library, which by contract is also the Alameda County library. In the book, p. 293, the income is given as \$100,900.00 and the circulation as 71,724. The fact is that the income is nearly correct, being our own estimate before the year ended, June 30, 1913, but it is the annual income and includes \$9,460.92 of expense for museum and art gallery, altogether outside of library buildings and library work, while the circulation was 533,585, not including 81,802 unbound magazines circulated.

CHAS. S. GREENE,
Oakland, California, July 30, 1914.

British Ways

I recently wrote to an English magazine for the index to the volume for which we had paid. The reply was as follows:

Dear Sirs:—

We are obliged for your letter of the 24th ult.; we note, however, that you do not enclose remittance. In common with many of your fellow-countrymen from whom we have received similar requests, you appear to be laboring under the delusion that we supply the . . . gratis. We beg to inform you this is not the case.

Yours faithfully,

AMERICAN LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian Was Bothered

The Bodleian library, now asking for \$250,000 has not always been fortunate in its custodians. When the King presented a copy of the newly-published *Voyages of Captain Cook* to the library, the then librarian—we mercifully omit his name—promptly sent it to a friend with a note asking him to keep it for a twelvemonth or so, as otherwise, if the University men knew the book was available, he would be pestered to death by applications for it.

CANADIAN LIBRARIAN.

Drexel Institute Library School Deposit of graduate records

In view of the fact that at the end of the school year at Drexel no arrangement had been made, such as many of us hoped would be made, by any other institution, to continue the Library school, the graduate records of class rank and of positions held since graduation have been copied, and these copies placed in charge of Mr G. B. Utley at A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and of Miss S. C. N. Bogle, (Drexel 1904), director of Training school, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa. The original records and the correspondence about graduates have been filed with the Registrar, Drexel institute. Any one of these three will gladly answer queries as to ability and kind of work done, for librarians who wish to employ Drexel graduates.

Graduates who wish to change their positions should write to Miss Bogle or to Mr Utley, who will be glad to recommend them for such positions as come to their knowledge.

I shall always be happy to do anything that I can to serve the interests of the Alumnae. My address after September 15 will be care The H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y.

CORINNE BACON,
Ex-Director.

Important Reprints

The Howard memorial library, New Orleans, La., has begun the issue of reprints of matter "relating to the state and city in forgotten books." The first reprint is taken from Friedrich Arends' "Schilderung des Mississippithals von Nordamerika," printed in Emden, Germany, in 1838. The book was written in 1837 at Four Mile Prairie, Randolph county, Mo. The author came to New Orleans in 1833, with the bark Theodor Koerner from Bremen. The portion of the book that is reprinted contains a description of the city of New Orleans as the author found it in the year of his arrival. The present issue is taken from an unnamed newspaper, and has no im-

print date. Other libraries might well follow Mr Beer's example. Through coöperation with some local newspaper general attention might well be called to literary material buried in books that remain forgotten and unread on library shelves. By doing this, a library would probably revive much "dead" material. But if reprints of such articles are made, the title of the paper from which it is taken, and the date of printing should be given.

A. G. S. J.

For Free Distribution

The National association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis has on hand a limited number of complete sets of its transactions, dating back to the year 1905, and making nine years in all. These volumes comprise in themselves the best information on tuberculosis available, and present all phases of the movement. The association will distribute these free of charge to any libraries that wish them, and which will pay the transportation charges from New York City.

A few sets of the transactions of the Sixth international congress on tuberculosis, in English, comprising eight volumes, valuable both historically and for immediate use, are available for free distribution and will be sent to any library that will pay the transportation charges.

This offer will hold good only until the number of complete sets available is exhausted.

PHILIP P. JACOBS,

Assistant Secretary,

105 E. 22nd St., New York City.

Library Pensions

Is it out of the range of possibilities to form a successful plan under which librarians may be able to receive an honorable pension after a lifetime of hard service in the library? Salaries in the early days were small, and later years have not brought an increase. The declining years look dull and dreary with nothing in sight to provide a living.

AN AGED LIBRARIAN.

The Origin of Poole's Index

During my senior year in Yale college—1846-7—I had the charge of the library of one of the literary societies called the Brothers in Unity. It was a part of my duty to aid the students with references to subjects on which they were to write or speak. This took up a great deal of time. Many topics were taken up and the same topics were taken by different classes and individuals and I began to retain copies of the references arranged in convenient form for ready use. I soon found I had a large amount of this material, and I decided as a matter of mutual benefit to have it printed.

Accordingly it was published without my name in January, 1847, with the title, "Subjects for debate with reference to authorities." It met a real want and was eagerly sought for by the students and the edition of five hundred copies was soon sold at five cents each, a few copies only being retained for use in the library.

Mr William F. Poole had the charge of this library in 1848-9. As calls for my little eight-page booklet continued to be made and could not be met Mr Poole undertook to prepare a new edition of it. Instead of going on with this work he made a general index to the periodicals that were then in the Brothers' library. This was published in 1848. A few years later he published a more extended work of the same kind.

During the Centennial exhibition of 1876 a meeting of librarians was held and the subject of indexing periodicals was considered. It was decided to widen the scope of the work and a general plan was agreed upon by which each one was to take a certain number of periodicals and report their work to Mr Poole as editor. The result was the production of the great Poole's Index.

JOHN EDMANDS,

1815 Green St., Philadelphia.

Not in the clamour of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves are triumph and defeat.

Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Library Bureau - - - - - Publishers

M. E. AHERN - - - - - Editor

Subscription - - - - - \$2 a year

Five copies to one library - - - \$8 a year

Single number - - - - - 25 cents

Foreign subscriptions - - - \$2.25 a year

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1896, at the Post office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1897.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

A City club—The libraries in the smaller cities which will soon be required to consider the neighborhood center question, if they have not already done so, ought to place before their communities the value of such a competition as is proposed by the City club of Chicago. It might be the beginning of the consideration of a city club for their own community and thereby be the means of avoiding some of the things for which the City club of Chicago has been formed with a view to their removal.

Mr George E. Hooker, civic secretary of the City club of Chicago, will be glad to answer any questions concerning this or any phase of the problem that is presented. The program of the competition will be sent to anyone interested sufficiently to ask for it.

Notes from the past.—A rather interesting coincidence touching Poole's

Index is the fact that two communications from veteran librarians who were in at the birth and development of the enterprise contribute to PUBLIC LIBRARIES, interesting reminiscences concerning the work.

Mr John Edmands, librarian emeritus of the Philadelphia Mercantile library, who, though 94 years old, still retains his interest in things relating to library work, gives a version of the origin of Poole's Index.

Mr W. I. Fletcher, whose name is inseparable from Poole's Index, and whose valuable work for many years as a member of the A. L. A. took high rank, gives a little incident in the history of the work.

It is a matter of the greatest regret that this work which was so well started, so favorably known, and so valuable a tool was allowed to lapse.

The work of the early librarians as exemplified by the index was largely a labor of love. Founders of the faith in library work, they seem even at this distance to have made contributions that have not yet been superseded in value and in effectiveness by any new contributions.

We are admonished not to "say that the former days were better than these," and yet in justice it must be said that the spirit and extent of the work in earlier years were on a broader basis and developed a feeling of inter-relation and *esprit de corps* which is worthy of the highest admiration of those who follow. Perhaps because the field is larger in extent and more developed in detail, the same color and attitude which seems to have prevailed in earlier times are not possible in this day of multitudinous ramifications. But there are certain names connected with the earlier devel-

opment of the work which bring a thrill of pleasure and appreciation, the counterpart of which seems sadly lacking in recent years.

European tragedy.—The annual meeting of the Library association (English), which was to have been held in Oxford, August 31-September 4, was postponed owing to the war. This was a great disappointment from every standpoint, especially to the visiting librarians from other countries, who expected to be present, but particularly on account of the sad cause of postponement.

The library exhibit at the Leipzig exposition was so fine in what it showed, it created such a good feeling among the crowds passing through the buildings and aroused such an intelligent interest in the "popular" library that had not the horrors of war intervened, a vast improvement in that form of popular education would have been sure to follow in more than one country whose representatives were deeply interested in it.

The circumstance furnishes another proof that the savagery of war, with its attendant cruelty and sorrows, is not confined to those responsible for the dreadful conditions, but that it spreads to the uttermost parts of the world, involving men, measures and conditions in nowise responsible or blameworthy.

Surely the bonds of fellowship which have grown out of an endeavor to extend general intelligence through library service will not be allowed to snap, even though the ravages of war spoil the hopes that strife was a thing so dreadful as never to be tolerated again by civilized nations.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES can but join in the universal wish of all right-minded persons, that the sad situation will soon be

cleared, and some sort of limit be set to the flood of disaster which has swept the continent of Europe.

Illinois library service.—Every library worker in Illinois that can possibly attend the coming meeting of the state association at Springfield, October 21-23, is professionally obligated to do so, and to bring a cordial disposition to help make the meeting profitable to everyone there. This association ought to be a mutual organization—it belongs to one set of individuals and no one may lay claim to its help who is not interested in contributing to the mutual helpfulness of all. It cannot be denied that there has been a slackness in the attendance for the past several years, a disposition among some to let the responsibility for successful conferences be carried by whoever would bear it, and something akin to indifference as to whether the responsibility was carried or not.

This ought not so to be and this plain speaking is done with the purpose of bringing home to whoever is engaged in library service in Illinois the truth so well lived out by some that "Every librarian is a *debtor* to his profession." Illinois librarians are intentionally an honest folk and it is to be hoped that the coming meeting at Springfield will show a full representative gathering of library workers of every kind, all eager to help in bringing the library service of the state to a higher plane than it has yet attained.

The program as outlined elsewhere will offer something for everyone and everyone ought to be there to receive what ever is offered.

Resignation of Miss Stearns

Miss Lutie E. Stearns, who has been with the Wisconsin library commission since its establishment, 17 years ago, has resigned her position as head of the Traveling library department and will devote her whole time to the lecture platform.

Miss Stearns is probably the best known librarian in Wisconsin today, and her clever and unusual presentation of subjects of current interest has given her a wide acquaintance throughout the country as a popular and favorite lecturer. She has been widely identified with the work of women's clubs, and has justly earned a reputation for public speaking that opens to her a bright career in what will not be new endeavors, but perhaps the field which she herself will enjoy to the extreme. It was largely due to her quick wit and ready repartee that the vote was given in favor of women suffrage at the biennial meeting of the General federation of women's clubs in Chicago last June. Her engagements already extend over the entire country, and her past experience in this field will enable her to meet these with pleasure and profit to herself, and to the satisfaction of those who listen to her.

She has been tireless in her work of spreading a knowledge of libraries in Wisconsin and throughout the country generally, and this zeal and experience will doubtless be carried into the popular lecture field with the same enthusiasm and effective results that have attended her library career. It can not be that her efforts for the advancement of library service will cease in her wider field. In any case, the best wishes of a multitude of library friends will continue to follow her.

The Librarians in European Distress

The summer of 1914 will mark an epoch in the world's history because of the cataclysm of horrible things which opened on the continent of Europe.

The whole world and the individual parts of it are affected and distressed more or less. Among these, the li-

brarians both at home and abroad, have shared in the consequent sorrow.

Because of the book exhibit at Leipzig and of the cordial invitation of the British Association to their meeting to be held in Oxford, more than the usual number of librarians crossed the Atlantic. They commenced going early in June, and indeed, a number were already there long before that time. But during June and July, considerably over a hundred American and Canadian librarians were in Europe. Some of them reached the Leipzig exhibit before it was closed. The postponement of the Oxford meeting prevented any of them from being present at that place, and indeed, after the first of August, the main idea was to return to America as soon as could be done with any degree of comfort and safety.

The keen disappointment which the miscarriage of plans would have brought in any case, was intensified beyond expression by the circumstances which brought it about, and the personal disappointment was nothing to the distress occasioned by the thought that the libraries and book centers and those interested in them were at the mercy of the dreadful torrent that in many cases worked them such great ill.

The exhibit at Leipzig was a joy from every standpoint. Viewed in the light of larger expositions, it might have been called small, but in beauty of arrangement, in perfection of detail, in intelligent and comprehensive display, it was the best exhibition of the world of books and book-making that has yet been presented. It was educational from every standpoint, and the shortsightedness which prevented the English and American publishers from making an adequate display, seemed at the time a most lamentable thing.

Saxony, of course, stood preëminently in the front, as Saxony is not only the originator of the exposition, but is in itself the great center of book

production. Munich was a close second, but other European countries made very distinct and beautiful exhibits of the book world within their own borders. Very surprising and satisfactory displays were those made by Russia and Italy particularly.

The grounds were beautifully laid out, the buildings were tasteful and adequate, the decorations were beautiful and liberal, without being garish, the arrangements for physical comfort may well be imitated by larger efforts in the same line, and the courtesy and good will, the friendly *esprit de corps* between those interested, the readiness to explain and show not only their own exhibits, but exhibits of others, throughout the exposition was remarkable.

The writer was at the exposition four days just previous to the declaration of the war, and they all stand out as times of great pleasure and profit, as much because of the spirit of the place, as because of the beautiful displays which were to be seen on every side.

Bookmaking, from the very first gathering of material for the paper, down to a finished product of the highest, most skilful handicraft, was to be seen. There were products there of the highest artistic skill in book making and book binding, and there were displays of manufacture in the utilitarian line. No phase of the world of books from start to finish was overlooked.

The European universities, particularly the German university libraries, made notable exhibits of their buildings and their library organizations. The city of Leipzig conducted a branch of its public library on the grounds where the use of the book as a vital factor finished its story as a valuable product of the mind and hand.

As was told before in PUBLIC LIBRARIES (19:310-312) the position allotted to the exhibit of library work in American was most advantageous. In the center of the main building, running

from one side of the building to the other, it was in the direct pathway of those who passed through and stood out by its attractive presentation as something that stopped most of the people passing, and was easily found by those in search of it.

The writer happened to be there when Mr Donald Hendry was in charge of the exhibit. Not only from observation, but from reports of others, it is impossible to speak too highly of his fitness as a representative of American librarians. A cultivated, courteous gentleman, in the full sense of that mis-used word, he took time and infinite pains to explain to everyone who showed the least interest in the display, just what it was, and what it represented of American library work. His knowledge of European languages, his courteous manner, his kindly personality, reflected credit and honor on American librarians.

His term in charge of the A. L. A. exhibition closed July 31, and he left Leipzig, August 2, giving escort to the American librarians who were there at that time, on the journey to Rotterdam, en route to England. Miss Hasse was to have taken charge of the exhibit August 1 and remain till October 1. Whether she did so the writer does not know at this writing.

The exposition was probably closed shortly after the declaration of war. President Volkmann and many of the people connected with the exposition were called to the front. It was said that the buildings would be closed and a guard placed around them with the assurance that things would be safe until the settlement of the terrible disaster. (See page 346.)

Of course the fortunes of war did not exempt any, even librarians, from physical discomfort incident to traveling under difficulties when every one else was going, and the irregularities in the money exchanges on account of the loss of confidence between nations. There are many stories of hardship related by travelers, but the peo-

ple generally were treated kindly and shown consideration in the large cities, though traveling was often difficult and uncomfortable.

England was the Mecca sought by most of the librarians on the continent, though those who were in the Scandinavian countries were able to sail direct for home. Notwithstanding the distress of the English people on account of their own entanglement in the war, great kindness and consideration were shown to American travelers, and no librarians in particular, had aught to complain of, so far as the writer was able to learn.

Special mention is due Mr Cedric Chivers for his unfailing kindness, courtesy and helpfulness to the librarians. He sought them out in London, opened his home and his purse to as many as needed them, and by counsel and advice made the stay in England most pleasurable.

The writer cannot refrain from saying at this time, that the outrageous treatment, for it could be called little else, accorded American travelers by the steamship companies in the matter of raising the rates for transportation to the United States, deserves the greatest condemnation, and it ought to tend for a long time to come, to their remaining on their own side of the Atlantic until such time as reparation is made for the treatment received. That one could not be comfortable nor all have desirable accommodations in view of the great crowds eager to get home, is understood, but there was no excuse for the extortionate prices demanded for passage, and the utter ignoring of contracts and arrangements entered into previous to the breaking out of the war.

One hears abroad, jestingly, one hopes, of the love of the dollar which is ingrained in every American citizen, but in the disasters of fire and flood and famine and earthquake in times past which have been called to the attention of the American people, the attitude of the latter at such times,

forms a shining example in contrast to the greed exhibited by the steamship companies in the time of distress of the American travelers abroad in 1914.

But aside from this, the experience forms an interesting page in the volume of life and only the distress of those engaged at first hand in the great tragedy gives a cause for lasting regret.

M. E. A.

Latest News of Leipzig Exposition

The following is an abstract of a letter received by Mr T. W. Koch from Dr Schwenke of the Royal library, Berlin.

My best thanks for your kind letter of the 7th of August, which I have just received. Perhaps you have heard in the meantime from the management of the exposition in Leipzig that the exposition will be kept open until the end of October. Only the pavilions of the hostile states are closed, finally also the "Japanese village." The attendance, of course is small, but fast trains are running now again, and thus visitors will, no doubt, come. The citizens of neutral states are not at all prevented from attending, but how many are those, since the whole world has fallen upon us! Thank heaven, things are going well, and we hope that the Americans whose favorable opinion we value highly will not be led astray by false reports. How may the touring American librarians have fared? We opened our Royal library again after the removal of August 10, to be sure, only from 9-3 and only for use in the reading room, not for charging out, and we have daily 400-500 visitors. Of our staff, one by one up to about 60 were called to the army. However, during the removal and the mobilization I succeeded in filling the large space under the reading room with the books most called for; thus we have those most necessary quite accessible and can get along with a smaller staff. We do not have the book-carriers in regular use as yet, because the demand is not sufficiently large, but I have no doubt that they will be serviceable.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) P. SCHWENKE.

Honor Where Honor Is Due

The thirtieth anniversary of Mr W. H. Brett's connection with the Cleveland public library as its chief librarian was celebrated by his staff at their first regu-

lar meeting September 10, after the vacation season.

Mr Brett was kept in ignorance that the staff meeting had any especial significance and his surprise, when at the usual lunch-time, he was ushered into the flower decorated room where all were assembled to greet him, was convincing and complete.

Miss Linda A. Eastman, the vice-librarian, speaking for the staff, expressed briefly and earnestly their appreciation of their chief's breadth of vision and inspirational power, and voiced their feeling that they had been especially privileged in having had the opportunity to work with and under him during these years of the library's phenomenal development. She testified, too, to the warmth of their loyalty and regard, and presented, as the visible tokens of this appreciation and affection, a giant armful of American Beauty roses and some handsome growing plants for the decoration of the librarian's office.

Mr Brett rallied from the combined effects of surprise and emotion to return thanks, and thereafter paid a cordial tribute to the various forces which he said had coöperated with him in producing results—to the staff for its efficiency and unity of purpose and interest, to the city for its live reaction to all library work in its behalf, and finally to the successive Library Boards for their unstinted expenditure of valuable time and effort for the library's welfare.

A few of the faithful who have been connected with the library during practically all of Mr Brett's librarianship, either put off or cut short their vacations to be present at the celebration. These included Miss Anne Granger, who has held a position on the staff 31 years, a year longer than her chief; Miss Cecelia Hutson, 29 years; Miss Jessie Ritter, 27 years; and Miss Gertrude Hanna, 27 years.

Everyone falls naturally into reminiscence on such occasions and among the things recalled was the fact that when Mr Brett entered on his position the library staff numbered only 10 assistants

and had no branches or other agencies outside the main library. Now there are 425 regular employees on the pay roll and there are 547 library agencies through which books are placed at the disposal of citizens, including 13 large and 12 smaller branches.

Physical Efficiency in Library Work

The Public library of Brooklyn is carrying on an investigation of conditions producing physical efficiency. After repeated conferences between the librarian and superintendents, a plan was evolved which is now being used to conduct an examination during 1914 along the following lines:

1. Library conditions:

- Absence with and without pay.
- Causes of absence.
- Vacations.
- Monotony of service.
- Fatigue.
- Staff rooms.
- Ventilation.
- Heating.
- Lighting.
- Cleanliness.

2. Home conditions:

- Distance from branch.
- Cost of reaching branch.
- Living at home.
- Boarding.

Chicago and Music

By vote of the Chicago Library Board what is known as the Beacher endowment fund has been set aside for the nucleus of a collection of music, and arrangements are now actively under way to equip a room on the fourth floor of the building to house this collection. About three thousand volumes of operas, oratorios, collections of scores for the piano and other musical instruments, symphonies, etc., will be purchased at once and installed in this room for home circulation on the usual conditions. It is said that a number of citizens interested in the new development are planning to raise a fund for its permanent maintenance. The people of Chicago spend

annually for instruction in music something like two million dollars. For the purchase of the printed notes, one million, five hundred thousand dollars. For the opera, symphony concerts, recitals of artists and choral societies, one million dollars. As a manufacturing center of musical instruments Chicago is the second city in the country, producing each year one hundred thousand pianos to the value of fourteen million dollars.

Plans for Neighborhood Centers

The City club of Chicago has announced an interesting competition with a view to the development of the neighborhood centers. The idea is to find practical and graphic suggestions for better city planning. Architects, landscape gardeners, engineers and anyone else interested are invited to develop their own ideas or to give the result of their study of the needs of a particular city or neighborhood. Their plans may be general or special.

A program of the competition will be sent to anyone interested on application to the City club, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. The program will give the object of the competition, the problem, the rules of the competition, discussion of the problem, and a list of literature dealing with the subject.

The preliminary competition will close November 9, 1914, and the final competition January 25, 1915. The opening of the neighborhood center exhibit will occur February 9, 1915, when the drawings submitted in the competition will be shown as the special features, and at which time a series of conferences on the subject of neighborhood centers will be opened.

"I want a nice, light book to read on the train."

"How would the 'Last Days of Pompeii' do?"

"Pompeii? Who was he? How did he die?"

"I think it was some kind of an eruption."

A Visit to Scandinavia

A trip to the Scandinavian countries in summer is beautiful beyond the power of words to portray. Nature has duplicated there every form of her work to be found in any other place and the world has not as yet touched the simple, kindly nature of the people, outside of the large cities, to their hurt.

Living accommodations are comfortable and clean, if not far beyond necessities, and transportation is one continuous cause of surprise. There are few railroads but boats, autos and *stolkjaerre* are a joy and delight. Nowhere are roads better built and so uniformly good. To the tired, to the heart weary and to those "not strong," there is a balm of healing in air and sunshine, in snow-capped mountain, in stream and waterfall, in woods and fields, in good food and pure water. The fly is hovering over the jar of ointment, however, in the form of the ubiquitous tourist of all nationalities, and the American is no less conspicuous here than elsewhere. Why, oh why, doesn't sense of fitness accompany cents of size? Neither race, nationality nor age, neither time nor place, offers a guarantee against arrogance when the purse is full. There are many who seemingly prefer physical comfort above the regard of his fellow men and sit defiantly after a display of bad manners, unconcerned of surroundings, either of beauty, peace or passengers, waiting for the chance to show their power.

But in the long run, there is more beauty than fury and so in the "Nordlands" the long days of summer allowed no shadows to remain. A summer trip in Norway, Sweden and Denmark is a great pleasure from every point of view, and is commended to those who enjoy life in the open.

When a librarian goes on a holiday, he is supposed to leave behind all thought of his daily work. Some librarians do this. Most librarians do not. And so in the summer trip in Scandinavia, the town suggested the library and we went!

At Christiana, the Deichmanske bibliothek was a lode stone more on account of friendship with the former librarian, Mr Nyhuus, than because the thirst for library lore was acute. We asked directions from a group of boys, perhaps 12 years old, and all volunteered to show us where the library was. A significant fact. The building is old, and has an unattractive entrance, but within wears an air of cleanliness, simplicity and severe utility. The effect is heightened by the crowded condition of the rooms, which are filled to the utmost. The children's room was closed to them for the summer, while a school for librarians was being held in it. This was interesting. About 20 or 25 students were present, perhaps mostly teachers in schools where they had charge of small libraries or by virtue of their positions acted as librarians in villages.

They differed in appearance from students in an American school in that the most of them were men. I accepted the invitation which was given me to speak to them, speaking slowly in English. A feeble attempt at jocularity was greeted with hearty laughter, showing a sense of humor which rather a grim exterior had not hinted, and a knowledge of English that was quite a surprise. The instructor of the school, Miss Johnson, interpreted afterwards the few remarks.

A view of a very beautiful exterior was all we had of the University library at Christiana of which good was heard from others.

At the Centennial exposition held in Christiana during the summer was a model library room, which was the center of great interest.

At Bergen, a few days afterwards, we were disappointed in the library inspection chiefly because the library was closed and because it was so hard to find any one to show us where it was, though it is in the very heart of the eighteenth district. Even on its very steps men said they did not know. The librarian, Mr Kildal, was using

his holiday to do time as a soldier, and the library was closed for housecleaning.

At Trondhjem a good representation of public library work was found in the Public library of that place. We received good directions from a young bicyclist, a woman with a market basket, and a professional looking man who was prepared to rebuff us at our salutation of "Pardon, Sir!" but who on hearing our inquiry as to the location of the library thawed perceptibly and showed us the very building two blocks away.

A clever, vivacious young lady attendant greeted us pleasantly, tho the library was not yet open to the public, and took the greatest interest in showing us the library. When we know that this library has always had an Albany student as librarian and several assistants who have studied in the Albany library school, its character may be surmised. The present librarian, Miss Hartmann, had that day returned to her work after a leave of absence for a year in America spent at the Albany school, and greeted us as friends.

In Stockholm we found no public library system. The Royal library was an imposing sight both in exterior and interior, and on a warm day it must be a delight to visit it. It was very hard to find, a policeman almost at its very doors knowing not even its name. This gave one a very home-like feeling.

Death had removed the kindly Dr Lundstedt in May so the American librarians were deprived of the very cordial welcome which he had always held out as an inducement to come to the library.

A young lady from the catalog department showed the contents of the library in a very interesting and courteous way. There is a fine collection of all classes of literature in this library. A large reading room is open to the public where a dozen men were busy studying. There are no marks of classification on the books, a small label on the inside front cover of the

book giving the subject under which it belongs, and the alphabetic order of its author determines its place on the shelves.

The fourth Codex Aureus, the Devil Bible, old maps, original mss., filled an exhibition room near the main entrance. The rapacity of the hotel men prevented a visit to the children's library founded by Dr Palmgren during her stay in Sweden.

A cordial invitation from Dr Anderson of Upsala was the source of an interesting visit to a great collection. A library for scholars, it is stored with much source material and papers of learned societies. The building was undergoing reconstruction, and when completed will have place for 500,000 v. and reading rooms for 200. Special collections here also were of much interest, the only Gothic mss. in existence being their chief pride.

At Copenhagen, we were most kindly received by Dr Steenberg who personally showed us the library facilities of the place. The Royal library with its great collections beautifully housed and very generously administered; a public library under municipal direction; a very good collection with open access in charge of the Women's Reading Union, a prosperous organization of women who conduct a sort of women's hotel or clubhouse. A view of the quarters of the Statens Bog-samlingskomité finished the library visiting in Copenhagen. Dr Steenberg and his daughter who spent two years in American libraries and who is now the happy mistress of her own home were most hospitable and did much to make the short visit in Copenhagen both pleasant and profitable.

Foreign Books in Cleveland Public Library

The 1913 report of the Cleveland public library records 48,398 v. in modern foreign languages in their collection, or 7.4 per cent of the entire collection. Alphabetically arranged, the foreign collections number as follows: Bohemian, 4,134

volumes; Croatian, 363; Danish and Norwegian, 349; Finnish, 380; French, 1,860; German, 26,690; Hebrew and Yiddish, 2,124; Hungarian, 2,971; Italian, 2,601; Lithuanian, 254; Polish, 3,856; Roumanian, 85; Russian, 580; Slovak, 45; Slovenian, 1,233; Spanish, 298; Swedish, 655; a total of 19 languages—6,869 volumes were added in 1913, amounting to 12.7 per cent of the total accessions.

The circulation of these 48,398 v. in 1913 totaled 198,828 v., German in the lead with 78,981 v., Bohemian following with 32,276, Hungarian with 25,999, Polish with 21,172, Hebrew and Yiddish with 11,996, Slovenian with 10,687, and Italian with 7,257.

The foreign collection is being steadily increased in response to a constant and insistent demand, which is explained by the fact that, according to the census of 1910, only 23.6 per cent of the population of Cleveland was native born of native born parentage, 39.9 per cent of the remainder was of foreign or mixed parentage, and the remaining 34.9 per cent was foreign born.

Each branch which is located in a foreign settlement has been made the centre for the distribution of the books in the language which preponderates in that locality, and loans the books to the other libraries where there may be small or intermittent demand for them. Thus, Broadway branch in the southeastern part of Cleveland is in the centre of a district where nine-tenths of the signs on the numerous small shops are Bohemian or Polish. At Broadway, therefore, are located the collections in these languages.

The foreign collections consist mostly of standard works in fiction, drama, poetry, science and literature, and, besides the native literature, translations from classic and standard English books are frequently included. In Polish, Hungarian and Bohemian, and particularly in German, there is a demand for books of well-known modern authors. Italians of all degrees of culture read the classics of their language more or

less, and, curiously enough, at Alta, the library in the Italian centre of population, there is a well-nigh insatiable demand for medieval romances and fairy tales, and this from readers of all ages.

The library has published illustrated circulars advertising its branches in Polish, Bohemian and Slovenian; also classified finding lists of the Polish, Bohemian and Italian collections. These new Americans take great pride in their neighborhood libraries and all new-comers and distinguished visitors of their own nationality are promptly introduced to them. One case is recored of a Polish man who took out a library card fourteen hours after his arrival in the city. *The American*, a Bohemian non-partisan daily paper, recently published an illustrated article entitled, "Broadway free library, the pride of the Bohemian one-fourth of Cleveland." The German, Polish, Bohemian and Hungarian papers are regularly supplied with lists of books and library news items, which are promptly published. Occasionally, also, some of the churches allow library advertising material to be distributed to their parishioners after Sunday mass. In return, the library gives the use of its branch auditoriums for their clubs and societies, and is at great pains to make the newer arrivals understand (sometimes a difficult matter), that the library and all its resources are *free* to them, and that this freedom entails no obligation on their part but good conduct in the building and proper care of the books.

Panama Pacific Exposition

A statement has been issued by President Moore of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the effect that reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the exposition planned and already largely prepared for San Francisco in 1915, will not be postponed.

President Moore states that none of the nations at war has expressed an intention to withdraw participation. France and Italy have sent notification that their plans remain unchanged. A

distinct stimulus has already been noticed in domestic participation. It is considered a duty alike to the participating nations, to the exhibitors and to San Francisco that the plans as originally laid down be carried out.

A. L. A. Conferences

A comparison

Ideal		Actual	
		Kaater-skill	Wash-ington
50	Information		
	20 From sessions ..	19	10
	15 From meeting other librarians.	14	5
	10 From seeing other libraries...	0	8
	5 From seeing exhibits	2	4
30	Inspiration		
	15 From sessions ..	14	6
	15 From meeting other librarians.	14	5
20	Recreation		
	5 Climate	4	2
	8 Hotel accommodations	2	6
	2 Opportunities for outdoor pleasures	2	1
	2 Opportunities for general sight seeing	1	2
	3 Social functions.	2	1
100%	Total	74%	50%

WILLIAM F. YUST.

Comparisons of attendance

The attendance for 1913 is given first, followed by attendance for 1914 for a few states. The showing is about the same for all the states.

Alabama, 1, 7; Colorado, 1, 7; Connecticut, 33, 21; Georgia, 10, 6; Illinois, 67, 71; Indiana, 11, 24; Iowa, 13, 20; Kentucky, 12, 7; Louisiana, 0, 1; Maryland, 10, 34; Massachusetts, 82, 89; Michigan, 31, 45; Minnesota, 11, 14; Missouri, 18, 21; Mississippi, 0, 2; New Hampshire, 7, 4; New York, 316, 289; New Jersey, 47, 30; North Carolina, 1, 3; North Dakota, 1, 2; Oregon, 2, 0; Pennsylvania, 59, 125; Vermont, 11, 11; Virginia, 2, 14; West Virginia, 0, 4; Wisconsin, 16, 15; District of Columbia, 462, 364; Canada, 14, 12.

Illinois Library Association**Annual meeting Oct. 21-23**

The annual meeting of the Illinois library association will be held at Springfield, as guests of the Illinois state library. The meetings will be held at the Capitol.

This is a particularly fitting place for an Illinois library meeting at this time in view of the increased facilities for library work in the state. With the reorganization of the commission on broader lines with increased appropriation; a state librarian, who, though ex-officio, holding a political office, is tremendously and sincerely interested in the development of the educational work of the library; with a legislative reference library recently established with adequate funds and one of the best public libraries in the state, Springfield offers many attractions to librarians who wish to study types of libraries.

The public meeting on Thursday evening will be addressed by Professor Walter Dill Scott, of Northwestern university, on "The psychology of the rising generation of Americans."

On Friday morning, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen will give an illustrated story hour. Ex-president R. E. Hieronymus, now community adviser of the University of Illinois, will speak on the library as an aid in community development. Florence R. Curtis will contribute a talk on "Social service." A white list of periodicals will be presented for discussion by Nellie E. Parham, librarian of the Withers library, Bloomington. Miss Frances Simpson will present an appreciation of the work and services to Illinois libraries of the late Miss Katharine L. Sharp.

There will be three round tables: one for small libraries, one for reference librarians, and the third for trustees, this being the annual meeting of the Illinois trustees' association.

Miss Price and the staff of the Library extension commission will be available for counsel and advice for those from small libraries, library trustees and any others who may wish to consult them.

A discussion of the report of the Legislative needs will be of more than passing interest, and it is hoped the discussion will be entered into by all the librarians present.

Headquarters will be fixed at the New Leland hotel, where special rates have been made for this meeting. The sessions will open at three o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, October 21, and close at three o'clock on Friday, October 23.

F. K. W. DRURY, President.

MAUDE A. PARSONS, Secretary.

Library Department, N. E. A.

There were four sessions at the Library department meeting held in St. Paul July 8-10.

At the first session, M. S. Dudgeon, of Wisconsin, gave an address on "The Library's debt to culture." He urged that all school children should have access to books, beginning with the lowest grades, and be kept throughout their school life in close contact with what is worth while in literature. The teacher or librarian who does not know good books is impotent to impart the love of good books. It is the duty of the school and the library to fix in every pupil reading and library habits which will follow him through life in whatever line he chooses. If the library can aid in teaching the world's workers to do the world's work more effectively, it is a most important function. Men are men before they are lawyers or physicians or merchants or manufacturers or mechanics, and if you can make them capable, high-minded men, they will make themselves capable lawyers, merchants, politicians, artisans.

An address by Dr W. B. Owen, Chicago normal college, on "Cultural possibilities of school and college libraries," was full of meat. Dr Owens said:

We get our standards of good judgment and taste by living in the world of men. Books are a means of enlarging a man's knowledge of the world of men. Through the printed page we gain knowledge of experience, and we live the experience of others. Books are the best scheme man has yet invented for getting rid of time and space. The world of books is a duplicate

of the world of men made accessible to any one who will use them.

The discussion of successful experiments in home reading lists by a number of librarians was most interesting. All emphasized the need of keeping the children from the feeling of compulsion to read certain books, and the importance of arousing interest before real effort can be secured.

The second session was in charge of the committee on Rural school libraries, Miss Wilson of Minnesota presiding.

Miss Ovitz, of the Milwaukee normal school, gave a practical talk on the training of rural school teachers in the use of books.

Mrs Preston, State superintendent of public education in Washington, gave an address on "The country child and the rural school library," and Miss Castine of Maine gave a brief talk on the rural schools of that state. Mr Kerr of Emporia, Kans., gave an address on "Making the library earn its salt."

The third session in conjunction with the Minnesota library association was most interesting.

The importance of the work of the library was emphasized by Miss Wilson; Secretary Utley of the A. L. A.; Miss Hall of New York; Miss Booth of Illinois; Miss Olcott of New York, and Mr Wright.

An address on "The newspaper morgue, the library and the school," by Dr W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, was full of important ideas. He referred to the change of ideas of the scientist and educator towards history, and the importance of the library's keeping in step with it.

He pointed out that good material relating to the history of the twentieth century is of greater importance to the community than material relating to the sixteenth century, and material relating to local affairs more useful than material referring to the great cities of antiquity. He referred to the plan of the newspapers confining themselves to the news of the day of the large variety, and leaving the discussion of current problems to metropolitan magazines. The

newspaper is the only true common school, and the greatest democratic force there is.

The library comes in to preserve local news after it has ceased to be news, and to make it accessible later as it was at first in the newspaper morgue. It must furnish information of interest to the masses and to the specialist, representing not only the opinion of the majority but also that of the minority. Newspaper clippings in public libraries are coming to have a very important place, and the preparation of this material for filing and use is worthy of special attention.

Mr Kerr, president of the Library department, in his address pointed out the educational coöperation between libraries and schools.

Miss Ovitz discussed normal school training in library needs, and recommended that a committee be appointed to coöperate with a similar committee from the A. L. A.

One afternoon was spent in visiting the local libraries and the librarians were guests of the Minnesota library association at dinner at the Country club at St. Paul in the evening.

At the final session, Miss Newberry, of the New York public library, read a paper on "The normal budget for the high school library." This was followed by a discussion of the amount spent on books and salaries in the various high schools.

Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Public library of Kansas City, discussed high school branches of public libraries, and pointed out the fact that there should be definite instruction in the use of the library in all grades above the sixth.

Appreciation was expressed of the work of Miss Mendenhall, Miss Hall and others interested in the splendid library exhibit now in the hands of the United States bureau of education.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1) Resolved, That we record our appreciation and thanks to the A. L. A. Publishing Board for its encouragement

of the school library movement by the publication of several school library documents.

2) Resolved, That we record our conviction that as a part of their educational equipment and staff, all schools should avail themselves of the same highly efficient library organization and service with which the general public is served. We regard the properly equipped and administered school library as fundamental in modern educational work; it facilitates, applies, and enriches the whole process of education. We therefore endorse the statement adopted by the American library association as follows:

In view of the rapid growth of the school library and the importance of its function in modern education, the following statement is presented for the consideration and approval of educational and civic and state authorities:

First, Good service from school libraries is indispensable in modern educational work.

Second, The wise direction of a school library requires broad scholarship, executive ability, tact, and other high grade qualifications, together with special competency for the effective direction of cultural reading, choice of books, and teaching of reference principles.

Third, Because much latent power is being recognized in the school library and is awaiting development, it is believed that so valuable a factor in education should be accorded a dignity worthy of the requisite qualifications. Further, it is believed that in schools and educational systems the director of the library should be competent in scholarship, talent, and teaching power, equally with the head of any other department of instruction in the same school; should be enabled, by having necessary equipment and assistants, to do progressive work; and should be recognized equally with the supervisors of other departments as an integral part of the educational system.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Harriet A. Wood, Portland, Ore.; vice-president, Dr W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, Lucille Fargo, North central high school, Spokane, Wash. Committee on standard courses in library work for rural schools, James F. Hosc, Chicago; Martha Wilson, St. Paul; Willis H. Kerr, Emporia, Kans.

The Cataloging Section at the American Library Association

The sessions of the Cataloging section of the A. L. A., as planned by the chairman, Mr Martel, might be called an experience meeting of a dozen Washington head catalogers and librarians of as many libraries, whose papers formed an interesting and instructive cycle of cataloging life and history. Although the Library of Congress was left out of the list, it nevertheless proved to be the hero of the cycle; and, to the evident surprise of the master of ceremonies, was unconsciously made the center of attention by the unanimous expression of heartfelt appreciation of its help by each and all the speakers.

The thorough-going spirit of coöperation manifested between these many special libraries, of the government departments and the Library of Congress, and among these libraries themselves, was the most striking thing brought home to the minds of the assembled catalogers, and will probably remain there longer than the interesting web of adaptations and changes, uses and rejections of the printed card which formed the theme of the session.

From this web, a few strands may be taken, a few generalizations which will indicate the trend of catalog opinion,—at least in Washington.

1) The very general use of the Library of Congress printed card, and a tendency to conform to its rules.

2) A general rejection of the index headings of the printed card as too general for special libraries.

3) A custom of filing cards in the catalog of the special libraries, for books on their specialties, which are in the Library of Congress but not in their own collections, because of the generosity of the national library in lending books.

One of the speakers voiced the general feeling by humorously suggesting that it was a great oversight not to include the printed cards in the

exhibit of labor saving devices being held for the Conference, and adding that she considered them in her re-organizing work not merely labor saving but life saving. In line with this thought, a resolution was passed expressing the appreciation of the section for the work of Mr Martel, Mr Hanson, Mr Hastings, and the staff of the Library of Congress in the matter of the printed card. This was considered peculiarly fitting as the present conference was the first held in Washington since the introduction of the printed cards.

Two or three items of interest, which though disconnected here, may be suggestive even apart from their logical connections are these. A discussion rose on the subject of the treatment of reprints used largely in place of taking the full bound volumes from their set. The conclusion reached, which applies equally to the treatment of pamphlets or other ephemeral matter was, that the arrangement of these reprints or "separates" depends on the kind of demand made upon the library. Some have calls for the material by author, but more find it useful collected under subject. One suggestion was to assemble the pamphlets under subject and shelve in pamphlet boxes with the books on that subject.

Another interesting discussion followed the paper on the Superintendent of Documents' office. The advice given was for a library to decide whether or no it would keep its documents separate, and in case it did so, to use the check-list classification for them except for duplicates which could be placed in the regular classification. A suggestion for a special library was that of classifying documents on its specialty in the regular classification and others by the check-list.

The officers elected for the year were Dr Edwin Wiley, chairman, University of California library, and Mary Louise Sutcliffe, secretary, New York public library school.

EDITH P. BUCKNAM.

Government Documents Round-table

The Government Documents round table held at the A. L. A. meeting in Washington in May, with George S. Godard, State librarian of Connecticut, chairman of the Committee on public documents, in charge, was unquestionably one of the most interesting and helpful meetings yet held by this section. For the first time, those in authority in Congress, the Library of Congress, the office of the government printer and the office of the superintendent of documents were all represented through accredited officials. Probably also there has never been a larger gathering of librarians interested in public documents than came together at this meeting.

Three important papers had been prepared for this occasion; "Purpose and scope of the codification of the printing laws as contained in the printing bill before Congress," by George H. Carter, clerk of the Joint committee on printing.

In his paper Mr Carter entered quite fully into the scope of the work and power of his committee and explained how every effort had been made so far as possible to embody in the pending bill the several suggestions made by the association. Where these suggestions had not been adopted, Mr Carter stated why not, or made note for further consideration.

Not the least interesting part of this paper was the discussion brought out by questions asked, which were answered with the same interest and willingness as shown by the inquirer.

The second paper was upon *The Monthly Catalog of United States Public Documents* by Minnie B. Hegeman of the superintendent of documents office. As the editor of this very helpful publication, Miss Hegeman showed something of the magnitude of the work involved in collecting, collating and arranging the material, all of which was based upon the publication itself. There was no hearsay nor tradition used in its compilation. Every statement was based on first hand information.

The third paper was upon "Thir-

teenth census, 1910, publications," by Mary A. Hartwell, cataloger in the office of the superintendent of documents.

Miss Hartwell briefly outlined the work of the Census bureau, and enumerated, explained and distinguished between the several series of publications issued by that bureau.

As the invitations to make ourselves at home in the several divisions of the Library of Congress, the office of the superintendent of documents, the several departments of government and the Public library, had been freely accepted during the week, those gathered at the document round table Friday morning were there for a purpose and thoroughly interested. The special efforts which had been made in our behalf by those in authority had been appreciated. As never before this meeting proved to be our opportunity to hear and be heard.

Among those who participated in the discussions were Alton P. Tisdell, assistant superintendent of documents, who represented the superintendent of documents, General Josiah H. Brinker, who being unable to be present, had sent his best wishes for the success of the meeting and its members. Mr Tisdell expressed his surprise and pleasure at the great interest which he found so many librarians had in public documents. "The talks I have had with you librarians," said Mr Tisdell, "have been a revelation, enabling me to see the growth and influence in public documents. I know it will serve to increase the activities of the superintendent of documents along the line of doing for the libraries all he can."

Mr Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids public library, inquired concerning the use of franked envelopes which seemed threatened.

Mr Andrews of the John Crerar library expressed his appreciation of the action of the printing committee in proposing a bill which does so much.

Mr Carr of Scranton, Penn., expressed his appreciation of the great helpfulness of the *Monthly Catalog*.

Nathan B. Williams, a special representative of the House judiciary com-

mittee, called attention to some of the special publications printed by that committee under its own authority and immediate direction in an edition limited to 1,000 copies. He also called attention to the great lack of reliable translations of foreign laws, and the great difficulty which always accompany such legal translations. "I do not care how accurate a translator may be, he must at least have his translation revised by one who is familiar with the terminology of the subject which he attempts to translate."

Miss Hasse of the New York public library made a plea for the small library and urged the creation of a graded list of depository libraries.

Mr Bowker, editor of the *Library Journal*, expressed his pleasure in seeing in this meeting parties to all sides of the public document question in earnest, helpful and hopeful conference. He recalled his earlier experiences in Washington while attempting to learn from the departments what they had published. He contrasted that lack of information with the present *Monthly Catalog of Public Documents* which is serving a very great purpose. Mr Bowker supported Miss Hasse's plea for the smaller libraries, and was inclined to advocate sending to such libraries only such documents as might be selected by competent government authorities, as being of service in such libraries, but always granting to the libraries the privilege of asking for other documents so far as they can be supplied.

Mr Daniels of California called attention to the large use made of public documents in the County library work in his state, and expressed the hope that provision would be made whereby the needs of large sections would not be determined by the requirements of smaller areas bearing the same name, for, said he, "A California county covers some territory and therefore we require duplicates in our system."

Mr Nichols of the library of Geological survey, Washington, expressed his pleasure at the work accomplished by the Joint committee on printing, and

urged that the attention of the congressmen and senators should be called through personal letters to the desirability of its early passage. This suggestion met with hearty approval.

Mr Thompson of the Library of Congress called attention to the large use of government and state publications by the legislative reference departments now found in so many of our states.

The meeting, after expressing the hope that the proposed bill might be enacted into law substantially as presented, adjourned by passing a vote of thanks to those who had arranged for the meeting, to those who had prepared papers and to those officials and others who, by their presence or through their representatives, have contributed to the success of this meeting. G. S. G.

Michigan and Wisconsin Library Associations

The wisdom of neighboring states meeting together from time to time was again shown by the joint meeting of the Michigan and Wisconsin library associations, which took place at Menominee, Michigan, and Marinette, Wisconsin, July 29-31. The opening session was held on Wednesday evening at the Spies memorial library, Menominee, at which the president of the Michigan association, Theodore W. Koch, gave his impressions of the Leipzig exposition and the opening of the A. L. A. exhibit. This was followed by an informal stereopticon talk by Mr Koch on "The physical side of the book" this being as a sort of a corollary to the main theme of the Leipzig exposition.

The Thursday morning session opened with a round-table on "Work with children," at which Miss Shelly of Sault Ste. Marie spoke on "Reference books for a children's room;" Miss Pond of Manitowoc on "Evening work with children;" and Miss Humble of the Wisconsin library commission, and Miss Hill of Racine on "Graded lists of children's books."

A paper on "How to interest mothers in children's reading," by Miss May G. Quigley of Grand Rapids, was most interesting. This object is accomplished

in Grand Rapids by the children's librarian attending different mothers' meetings, in the schools, the churches, and women's clubs. The mothers, coming from widely different circles of society, are always attentive listeners, and many frequently remain for a little private talk, inquiring as to whether fairy tales are considered good for their children, or what is thought about detective stories for their boys. Foreign-born mothers are very anxious to have their children learn the English language, and they ask intelligent questions as to books on history and civics for their boys and girls. Birthdays and holidays are strong factors by means of which the library can be made interesting to the mothers. Considerable help has been given in the selection of books during the Christmas season. Book exhibits have been held at the schools. There is an annual conference on children's reading held on the first Saturday in May, which brings together another group of people. The mothers are represented on this program, and they take a part in the discussion. Three-fourths of the mothers, regardless of nationality, social position or education, have no definite idea as to the kind of books their children ought to read. To succeed in this movement one must know her books, and be ready to have a human interest in every child's mother, be she rich or poor, American or foreign-born.

Then followed the first general session, at which an address of welcome was given by the Mayor of Marinette, to which Miss Mary A. Smith, the president of the Wisconsin library association, responded. Charles P. Cary gave a vigorous talk on "Industrial education and the public library," and Samuel H. Ranck read a paper on "Vocational guidance." Charles E. McLenegan of the Milwaukee public library read a paper on "How to reach the other half"—so filled with wit and humor that no summary could do justice to it.

Thursday afternoon

The Thursday afternoon session opened with an informal presentation of "The place of art in the library," by Mrs James H. Campbell, which was largely

devoted to the possibilities of art exhibits in our public libraries. Mrs Campbell spoke particularly of the work of the American federation of art, and made a plea for more institutional members among our public libraries. Rev. Matthew Daly spoke of his work as a missionary among the lumbermen in the camps in the Northern peninsula. He made a plea for more virile literature to be sent to these camps, and deplored the tendency on the part of some charitably disposed people to send to his men such things as *Harper's Bazaar*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and back numbers of periodicals of the past generation. Miss Lutie Stearns gave a review of the Washington meeting of the American library association.

At the evening session A. S. Root of Ohio gave an inspiring talk on "The growing librarian," in which he argued against the tendency which besets so many library workers of getting into a rut; of doing a thing in one way and thinking that there was no other way in which it could be done. He urged library assistants and librarians to broaden out; to read more professional literature; to become more alive to the possibilities of their work.

At the Friday morning session, Miss Manchester, librarian of the Chauncy Hurlbut branch, Detroit, spoke of the "Relation of the library to the Boy Scout and Campfire Girl movement." She gave illustrations of girls who had formerly refused to read anything but the lightest fiction who were led through their interest in first aid work to read the lives of Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton, and by searching for an Indian legend upon which to found their Campfire become thoroughly interested in Indian folklore. Boys were likewise persuaded to read Cooper and biographies of Audubon and Crockett. The clubs are under the direct charge of scout masters and guardians supplied from the headquarters of these organizations, and the branch librarians have confined themselves to the preliminary organizing of the clubs and furnishing of meeting places and the purchase and

distribution of relative literature. The Boy Scout troops have adopted the names of the branches with which they are affiliated, and in some cases the librarian has acted as secretary and treasurer, and has assisted in raising funds to finance the summer camp. The library also furnishes lectures on various allied activities, and gives exhibitions of photographs, posters and bulletins to illustrate to the people in the neighborhood the part their clubs are taking in the general work. In the library, the girls have been taught first aid, basketry, and bead work, and a library assistant reads aloud while these activities are in progress.

Miss Bascom told of the study club department of the Wisconsin library commission. Miss Rupp of Oshkosh, Wis., and Miss Preston, Ionia, Mich., discussed the problem of how to increase non-fiction reading. Frequent changes on the open shelves were suggested, bringing out old and new books; catchy placards or quotations on books to be placed above the shelves; short lists of books with annotations showing the personal touch published in the daily newspapers; slips pasted at the end of books referring the reader to volumes of history or biography of the period covered, thus suggesting further reading along the same lines. The problem of securing suitable assistants for a small library was discussed by Mrs Jessie Luther, librarian of the Antigo public library. "The library as a moulder of public opinion" was the subject of an informal talk by Harry M. Nimmo, editor of the *Detroit Saturday Night*, in which he made a plea for greater publicity.

The Michigan librarians were glad of the opportunity to meet their fellow workers from Wisconsin, although they may not have expressed their feelings felicitously as did Miss Stearns in her paraphrase of a popular limerick:

Here's to the Michigan librarians,
May they live a thousand years
To keep on making people happier
In this vale of human tears;
And may I live a thousand, too—
A thousand less a day,
For I would not care to be on earth
When the Michigan librarians have passed
away. T. W. K.

Library Meetings

California.—The annual meeting of the California library association was held at Coronado on June 15-20. There were 198 present from 51 public libraries, 21 county libraries, two colleges, two normal schools and the State library.

The reports of the officers and committee showed great progress made in library service during the year in California. There were eight district meetings, and one joint meeting of two districts held.

The nominating committee presented the following ticket, which was elected:

President, J. L. Gillis; vice-president, Jennie Herrman; secretary-treasurer, Alice J. Haines.

It was voted that the California library association should affiliate with the American library association.

Max Thelen, state railroad commissioner, gave an address on the "Regulation of public utilities." He described the methods of handling cases and complaints. He emphasized the fact that anybody in the state may present a complaint and receive attention.

"Libraries in university extension," was discussed by Miss Crump, of the University of California, and Miss Smith, of the California state library.

"The relation of the county free libraries and the city libraries in California," was discussed by Miss Harriet G. Eddy and Mrs. H. C. Wadleigh.

Harry C. Peterson, director of Leland Stanford university museum, traced the development of the moving picture from the first experiments at the Stanford farm to the present time.

Dr W. E. Ritter, director of the Scripps institution for biological research, spoke of the multiplication of scientific writings and suggested ways of eliminating some of them.

"College credit for browsing," by Dr W. G. Carruth, of Stanford university, advocated provision for students to do general reading in literature and the granting of credit for this reading.

W. Irving Way presented a paper on "My friend's library," giving a layman's point of view on some of the duties of a

librarian. Especial emphasis was laid on intimate acquaintance with authoritative reference books and an orderly system of keeping tab of minor as well as major current events. Mr Way believes that the librarian's creed of life should be:

My primary duty as librarian is, rather to help scholars in their work to the best of my power, than to pursue any favorite investigations of my own.

John S. McGroarty, author of the *Mission* play, told in a delightful way how the play came to be written and produced, in spite of many discouragements.

John Vance Cheney read a number of poems from his book, "The Silver Gate."

There was a number of interesting discussions on library subjects, such as, "The use of material other than books," which included the use of pictures, slides, the phonograph and the moving picture; "Library service to schools," and "Uniform forms and blanks."

The provisions for a new State building in San Francisco to provide adequate quarters for the State library, were received with satisfaction.

The trustees' section discussed the following topics: "Who should buy the books?" "The relation of the library to the community," "Building a library," "Special collections as a reflection of local conditions," "The making and marketing of books."

Connecticut.—The spring meeting of the Connecticut library association was held on Friday, June 19, in the Prosser public library, at Bloomfield. President Charles S. Thayer presided.

Alfred N. Filley, president of the directors of the Prosser library, welcomed the association to Bloomfield, after which, Miss Hadley, librarian of the Gilbert school at Winsted, gave an informal outline of her experiences at the meeting of the American library association at Washington. In spite of the unusual numbers in attendance and the variety of attractions for sight-seers, Miss Hadley pronounced the 1914 meeting most inspiring and helpful.

Miss Hadley was followed by Dr Galpin, Professor of Romance languages in Trinity college, Hartford. In Dr Galpin's paper, the association enjoyed a rare treat. The speaker confined his criticism to the French novels of the nineteenth century. He began with the Romanticists, whose writings, usually sad and world weary, often prove too gloomy for the taste of the present day American reader. The Realists came next and based their fiction on facts of science. The century closed with the Naturalists, who dwelt on the seamy side of life and to them is due the common idea that the French novel is better avoided.

The afternoon session opened with the reading and accepting of the reports of the secretary and treasurer. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of "The library and the rural community." Charles R. Green of Amherst agricultural college described the extension work done by his library. Small selections of books and pamphlets are chosen with great care and sent to public libraries asking for them. The term "Agriculture" is interpreted in its broadest sense, embracing such subjects as "Electricity on the farm," "Home economics," etc. The library contains a large collection of pamphlets on agricultural subjects. It also does extensive work in the way of answering questions sent by mail.

"The library and the church" was the subject treated by the Rev William F. English of East Windsor. He felt that the church must enter into the recreations of its people in order to live. Mr English described his library experience in some detail and his discussion of specific books that he has used with success lent to his address a very human interest.

Miss Whitney of the Connecticut Agricultural college outlined the work done by the state in the way of library extension, and Mrs Belle Holcomb Johnson told of the activities of the Connecticut library commission.

Mrs Johnson stated that the country libraries are inclined to extend their borders, limiting their loans as little as possible. When a town is a center of trade, it seems fitting that the privileges of the library be extended to the hamlets that help to support its industries. Library work in the country is often helped very much by the clergy. Mrs Johnson showed that Connecticut has fallen somewhat behind the other states in her work with schools. This condition, however, is changing for the better.

After a brief discussion, a vote of thanks was extended to our hosts for their hospitable entertainment.

EDITH McH. STEELE,
Secretary.

New Hampshire. — The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New Hampshire library association was held at the Public library, Rochester, June 16 and 17, and proved to be a very interesting and successful gathering.

At eight o'clock in the hall of the Public library, the association was welcomed by Mayor F. B. Preston, who in a few words assured the members of a cordial reception. The president then introduced Miss Mary P. Farr, library organizer of the state of Maryland. Miss Farr told of the struggles which the people of that state have had and are having to procure and maintain any libraries. She pictured very clearly the earnestness, pluck, and determination which a few interested people of Maryland have shown in their desire for libraries. She related many of her experiences and made those who heard her feel that the people of New Hampshire should show more appreciation of their advantages and work together to make the most of them.

The business session of Wednesday morning was unusually interesting. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved, following which there was a discussion on the advisability of affiliation with the A. L. A. It was not thought wise at the present time to take such a step.

The matter of dividing the state into districts for supervision and the campaign for a state organizer were heartily approved of and the executive committee was empowered to take whatever action it should deem necessary to accomplish these ends.

By request Mrs Barron Shirley, the president, read a paper which was given at Woodstock, Vt., on "What people ask for." This was greatly enjoyed and heartily received. The remainder of the session was filled with informal discussions on pay collections, reserve systems, and the tenor of the present day magazines.

A hearty vote of thanks to the librarian, trustees, and assistants of the Rochester public library for the cordial hospitality received was voted.

The following officers were elected for 1914-15: President, Mrs Barron Shirley, Franklin; first vice-president, Mary L. Saxton, Keene; second vice-president, Elsie Gaskin, Derry; secretary, Caroline B. Clement, Manchester; treasurer, Annabell C. Secombe, Milford.

Utah.—The Utah library association held its third annual meeting in Salt Lake City, June 1-2, 1914, with 65 members in attendance.

Dr E. G. Gowans, president, opened the convention with a cordial address of welcome. He also spoke of the importance of the public library in the small town, saying that while the larger cities were well cared for in the way of public libraries, the smaller towns had been neglected in this important matter. He spoke at length on the welfare of the child, declaring that the tendency to regard library work as separate and distinct is a great mistake. It is very closely connected with child welfare, and the problems we find should be considered along these lines. Social progress depends directly on the relation that exists between any generation and the next succeeding one, and the parents of this generation have separated themselves very widely from the next in the matter of amusements and recreation. All the moral forces in every town in the state should be organized for the

betterment of the child. While the public schools are so well organized that they are the center of this work, all other powers should join together to see that nothing which can be done for the uplift of the child is neglected.

President Gowans then introduced Miss Mary E. Downey, who has been making a library survey of the state. She had visited every town having any library activity, and had given a general review of Utah library conditions and many suggestions as to how to meet them. She told of the progress the state is making in its library interests and of the readiness of the people to respond to every means of enlightenment. She spoke of the wonderful building activity everywhere manifest, in which the library has a part; of the coöperation of various organizations, school, church, and club, in advancing the library movement. There is great need of books, of training, of organization, but these things will come, for the possibilities of development are unlimited.

State Superintendent A. C. Matheson closed the session with an address on "The relation of the library to the school." He spoke of the advancement that has been made in the line of education in Utah in the last few years, and urged even greater improvement.

A trustees' session was held Monday afternoon from 2 o'clock until 4 led by S. P. Eggertsen, president of the Provo public library board. Alfred M. Nelson, trustee, Tooele public library, began the discussion of "The librarian—duties and relation to the board, attendance at board and association meetings and summer school, hours, vacations, salary." George F. Goodwin, trustee Salt Lake public library, opened the question of "Library expansion—branches—county—state and school district division." L. E. Eggertsen, superintendent of the Provo public schools, presented "Coöperation between library and school—turning the school library and book fund to the public library, circulation of books through grades of schools." General discussion of these topics followed by Mrs E. Crane

Watson, librarian Cedar City public library; Mrs Alice Gottfredsen, librarian Manti public library; Prof Howard R. Driggs, library secretary, State board of education, and Miss Downey. The session was full of enthusiasm and interest.

In the evening a delightful banquet was attended by members and friends of the association at the Salt Lake Commercial club. Prof Driggs, in happy manner, introduced, in turn, the following persons, who responded to toasts: Miss Downey gave her impressions of Utah and her people, while the audience laughed at the marvelous things she meant to relate on going east. Governor Wm. H. Spry spoke of the necessity of libraries, advocating their establishment and maintenance in every city, town, and hamlet in the state. He urged state supervision of libraries and highly praised the activity of the state library association. Jos. T. Kingsbury, president of the University of Utah, commended the library progress of the state and suggested means of coöperation on the part of the university in providing training for the work. A. C. Matheson, State superintendent of public instruction, spoke of the general benefit of free access to books, not only to the young, but to men and women for greater enlightenment. Prof J. H. Paul gave pleasant words of encouragement to those actively engaged in promoting the library interests of the state. Supt L. E. Eggertsen also told of the pleasure it gave him to see the library interest developing in the state, and said he expected to see great things accomplished. Miss Smith said that the rule of silence in her library could not be broken even at a banquet. Miss Sprague expressed the wish of all connected with her library to be helpful. Dr Gowans spoke of the spirit of play that should always enter such festive occasions. He still wished that the gymnasium might be practically combined with the library movement.

A librarians' round table was led by Miss Downey on Tuesday morning. Miss Sprague talked on "Teaching the use of a library to high school students"—em-

phasizing the coöperation of the library supervisor in the public schools and the library staff in this work. Miss Smith presented a paper on "How to use a library as applied to college students." General discussion of problems of library administration followed.

Tuesday afternoon's session was held at the University of Utah. Prof Howard R. Driggs gave a charming address on "Stories and story-telling," in which he showed the great part the story is playing in our modern life.

The business meeting followed. The association voted to affiliate with the American library association. Committees on legislation, publicity, etc., were authorized. The advantage of holding meetings of the association in other places as well as in Salt Lake City was discussed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, S. P. Eggertsen; first vice-president, Johanna Sprague; second vice-president, Esther Nelson; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Nelson.

Coming Meetings

Illinois library association, Springfield, October 21-23.

Iowa library association, Marshalltown, October 20-22.

The Massachusetts library club will hold its Fall meeting at Stockbridge, Mass., Red Lion Inn, Thursday-Saturday, Oct. 22-24, 1914. This will be a union meeting with the Western Massachusetts library club and the Berkshire library club. The Commission will have charge of the meeting Saturday morning.

Nebraska library association, Geneva, October 19-21.

The Ohio library association will hold its annual meeting at Dayton, Ohio, October 6-9. Some of the topics for discussion are: "Book buying and book selection;" "The library and the school;" "Library systems;" "The best children's books;" "The library and social service." Addresses by Professor Richard E. Burton, Dr Earl Barnes and Miss M. E. Ahern are scheduled.

Interesting Things in Print

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* has been running a series of articles for some time, under the title, "Women of Cleveland who achieve success." In a recent issue a very complimentary sketch of the work of Miss Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian of the Cleveland public library, is given. Hearty commendation of Miss Eastman's ability and place in library work is given by her chief, W. H. Brett.

The *Peoria Journal* of August 1, contains an editorial expressing deep appreciation of the service rendered by Mr E. S. Willcox, for many years past head of the Peoria public library. Special mention is made of the fact that Mr Willcox was the author of a law which has been copied in nearly every state, and which was passed by the Illinois state legislature in 1872, being the first general state free public library law passed by any state.

A bibliography on the "War with Mexico, 1846-8," forms Bulletin No. 1 of Bibliographical contributions to *Professional Memoirs*.

It is a bibliography on the cause, conduct and the political aspect of the war, together with a select list of books and other printed material on the resources, economic conditions, politics and government of the Republic of Mexico, and the characteristics of the Mexican people. It is annotated, and has an index.

The bibliography was prepared by Henry E. Haferkorn, librarian of the United States engineering school, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

The government documents and memoirs of noted men of the period form the source of most of this material, which in view of the present relations between the United States and Mexico, ought to prove a useful tool in every reference library.

The bibliography may be had from *Professional Memoirs*, the journal of the Corps of engineers and the Engineering department, published by

the Engineering school of the United States army, Washington Barracks, D. C. Paper covered, 50 cents, cloth, \$1.

Attention is called to the catalog of copyright entries published by authority of Congress, and which contains titles of all works deposited in the Copyright office under the Copyright acts.

The catalog is published so that it forms five volumes each year, and in 1913 contained 6,451 p. Copious indexes are supplied for all parts. The catalog is issued in four parts: 1, books; 2, periodicals; 3, music and dramatic musical compositions; 4, works of art, including reproductions, drawings, plastic works, photographs, prints, motion pictures.

Part 1 would seem to be of special interest to libraries. Printed from L. C. card slugs, it enables them to order printed cards, at the same time giving prices of the books themselves.

Many foreign titles are included, as well as of American copyrighted books.

The catalog may be had from the Superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., at \$3 a year for the whole catalog, or the separate parts may be had at proportionate prices.

All correspondence concerning it should be addressed to the Superintendent of documents, and not to any other department.

The Bureau of mines, Department of the interior, has the following publications for free distribution, which will be sent to libraries desiring them on application to the Director of the Bureau of mines, Washington, D. C. Papers should be ordered by number and title.

Bulletin 38. The origin of coal, with a chapter on the formation of coal. 390 pp. 54 pls.

Technical paper 34. Experiments with furnaces for a hand-fired return tubular boiler. 32 pp.

Technical paper 63. Factors governing the combustion of coal in boiler furnaces, a preliminary report. 46 pp.

Technical paper 77. Report of committee on resuscitation from mine gases. 36 pp.

Technical paper 79. Electric lights for use about oil and gas wells. 8 pp.

Miners' circular 17. Accidents from falls of rock and ore. 15 pp.

Library Schools

Carnegie library of Pittsburgh Training school for children's librarians

The 24 members of the class of 1914 have received appointments.

The entrance examination to fill vacancies occurring in the entering class was held September 1.

Alumnae notes

Frances Pillow Gray, class of 1914, was married to Mr Samuel Dunlap Everhart, Jr., September 3, 1914.

Helen Beardsley, class of 1913, was married to Mr Percy Scott Hazlett, September 8, 1914.

Emily Adele Beale, special student 1903-1904, was married to Mr James M. Lambing, September 7, 1914.

Effie L. Power, class of 1904, formerly Supervisor of children's work, St. Louis public library, has been appointed Supervisor of work with schools, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh. Miss Power begins her new work October 1.

Illinois

The director of the Library school of the University of Illinois has sent printed circulars to the registrars of 200 accepted colleges and universities, and to the principals of Illinois high schools, about 350 in number, setting forth the requirements for the course of training required for the degree of B. L. S. in the Illinois library school. Suggestions as to the course of study to be followed in preparation were also given.

Alumni notes

Graduates and former students of the School have been appointed to positions as follows:

Mary H. Clark, '02-'03, cataloger in the Newberry library, Chicago.

Carrie C. Patton, B. L. S., '11, head cataloger, University of Texas library, Austin.

Catherine S. Oaks, B. L. S., '13, assistant cataloger, Miami University library, Oxford, Ohio.

Marguerite Mitchell, '11-'13, assistant in the Ohio State University library, Columbus.

Edith H. Morgan, '12-'13, librarian of

the State Normal school, Gunnison, Colorado.

Agnes Cole, B. L. S., '01, cataloger, State library, Salem, Oregon.

Elizabeth McKnight, B. L. S., '07, associate librarian of the Girls' high-school, Brooklyn, New York.

New York State library

The summer course was held from June 3-July 15. The plan adopted in 1910 of dividing the summer course into two parts of three weeks each was repeated this year. The result was the attendance of several who would probably not have attended the entire six weeks. The first part was devoted to bibliography, reference and government documents, and the second to classification, cataloging and subject headings. The course was attended by 27 students, 12 of whom remained for both parts, while four took only the first part and nine only the second part. Certificates for one or both parts were granted on examination to 23 students.

Mrs L. Haffkin-Hamburger, lecturer, and secretary of the library courses given at Shaniawsky university, Moscow, Russia, attended the second part of the summer course and gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on the library movement in Russia. Mrs Hamburger presented to the school a representative collection of more than 40 lantern slides illustrating the various types of libraries in Russia, some photographs, and several books and pamphlets relating to Russian library work.

District superintendents' institute

For several years the school has been attempting to impress upon its students the growing importance of school libraries. Several circumstances have prevented the giving of any extensive course on the subject, but it has been presented from many different angles and an attempt made to get in closer touch with teachers. One of the faculty has been associated for several years with the library section of the New York State teachers' association and the library institutes conducted by the New York State library association to which teachers

and school libraries are coming each year in increasing numbers has furnished another opportunity of getting in touch with actual school needs. The School libraries division has heartily coöperated in all this work and this year joined with the library school in conducting a library institute open only to district superintendents of schools. These superintendents are in charge of all the public schools of the state, exclusive of cities of 5,000 or more population, and the program of the institute was devoted entirely to subjects directly related to the work of small schools with very limited time and even more limited library facilities.

In view of the quite voluntary character of the meeting, the attendance was unexpectedly large. Thirty-one different superintendents attended one or more sessions and the active part they took in the discussions showed their genuine interest. The meeting was mutually helpful. The superintendents learned in detail the library aids furnished by the state, while the librarians learned at first hand the real conditions under which small school libraries must be conducted. Of no small significance was the hearty coöperation of many different divisions of the department. The Commissioner of education expressed his hearty approval, the Assistant commissioner in charge of elementary education, though absent at the time of the institute, sent a personal representative to indicate his interest and all of the four library divisions, and the Inspections and Vocational schools divisions were represented on the program.

An important feature was an exhibit, classified by grades, of several hundred books suitable for the first eight school grades. The practical character of this exhibit was shown by the fact that a number of those in attendance used it as a partial basis for books to be recommended for purchase during the coming school year.

The twenty-ninth regular session of the Library school opened Wednesday, October 7.

New York public library

Twenty-three students received diplomas from the school in June, 1914.

All but one have taken or continued to hold library positions, thirteen in the New York public library, one each in Minneapolis, Cleveland, East Orange, Cedar Rapids, Bloomfield (N. J.), White Plains (N. Y.), Far Rockaway, and two in New York City. The remaining member of the class became Mrs Fayette Andrus Cook in June, 1914, and retired from regular library work.

Thirty-six students received certificates for the first year or general course.

Of those not returning for the senior year, one has been appointed in each of the following libraries: Braddock, Pa.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Kingston, N. Y.; Montgomery, Ala.; Calgary, Alberta. Two seniors will occupy positions in Patchogue, L. I., and New Rochelle, coming into town for school work two mornings a week.

The remaining seniors will probably hold positions in the New York public library during the year.

The entering class of the coming year numbers 39, with possible additions; the senior class 34, with one or two possible withdrawals.

The total enrollment represents 20 states, the D. C., Canada, China and Finland.

Colleges and universities represented by their graduates are Barnard, Boone (China), Cornell, Harvard, Helsingfors, Johns Hopkins, Penn (Iowa), New Rochelle, Smith, Western Reserve, and the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont and Washington.

State normal schools of California, New York, Ontario, and Wisconsin are also represented by graduates.

Preliminary practice for students without library experience began September 14, the school opening for term work September 28.

The school has been authorized to announce the offer of a special course in Municipal reference work, open to qualified graduates of library schools

and to librarians of experience. The latter, unless the case is exceptional, will be asked to pass a written test. An advisory committee, consisting of Robert A. Campbell, Municipal reference librarian; Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the Division of documents; Dr Charles C Williamson, chief of the Division of economics; and William B. Gamble, chief of the Division of technology, will aid the school in planning and carrying out the course. A circular of announcement has been printed and one giving tentative outline of the course will follow.

One graduate and three junior students were caught on the Continent by the announcement of war, but contrived to get out of the danger zone without much difficulty.

MARY W. PLUMMER,
Principal.

Pratt institute

The school opened Sept. 16 with a class which it was pre-determined to limit strictly to 25 members.

There are seven students from Pennsylvania, four from New York State, three each from Massachusetts and Ohio, two from New Jersey, and one each from Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Canada, and Denmark. Eight members of the class have come to the school from library positions, and six others have had library experience. Eight of them have taught and three have had business experience.

Alumni Notes

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Rhoda C. Shepard, class of '07, to Victor J. Whitlock, on July 8.

We learn with great regret of the death of Helen M. Davis, class of '10. Miss Davis was an assistant in the library at Portland, Oregon, from her graduation until November, 1912, when she was made librarian of the Public library at Franklin, Indiana. She entered upon her work in Franklin with great enthusiasm, and during the year and a half of her librarianship she did a strong and constructive piece of work.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

Simmons college

At the Commencement exercises on June 10 the degree of B. S. was conferred upon 20 candidates in the four year course.

Nearly all of these have received appointments to library positions.

The degree of B. S. was conferred also upon 20 graduates, who had completed the one-year course, and presented evidence of satisfactory professional experience.

Summer school

The summer library class met from July 6 to August 14, with an enrollment of 41 students. New England sent the largest number, and Ohio, Kentucky, Arkansas and Toronto were also represented.

Harriet R. Peck and Florence Blunt directed the work. Mrs E. S. Root gave the children's course.

The class had the pleasure also of hearing Miss Underhill, of the Utica public library, Miss Gardner, of the Providence public library, and Miss Crissey, of the Troy public library, who gave a practical demonstration of book mending.

An important part of the work was the visiting of libraries. Somerville and the North End branch of the Boston public library were among those visited.

Mary E. Hyde has accepted the position of instructor in library science in the college this year. Miss Hyde is a graduate of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, and was a member of the New York State library school, 1902-03. She brings a variety of experience to the field of teaching, having been in the Academy of Sciences library in San Francisco until the earthquake destroyed that library, and then for the last five years in the San Francisco public library, where she was the head cataloger. Her main work will be in the teaching of cataloging.

Miss Hitchler also will give some lectures during the second term.

Edith Fitch, '06-'07, has resigned from the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh

to become librarian of the Lenox library association, Lenox, Mass.

Elizabeth Knapp, '03-'04, has resigned from the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh to become supervisor of children's work in the Detroit public library.

Cornelia Barnes resigned from the Denver public library in May, to accept a cataloger's position in the United States national museum, Washington.

Marion Lovis, '09, resigned as the librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) high school to accept a similar position in Tacoma, Wash.

Eva Malone resigned the librarianship of Meredith college to go to the Trinity College library, Durham, N. C.

Josephine Hargrave resigned from the Public library of Dickinson, N. D., to become librarian of Ripon college, Wis.

Dorothy Hopkins, '11, who during the summer was engaged in story-telling for the Playground association, to groups of children visiting the Boston art museum, has accepted a position as assistant in the Radcliffe College library.

Alice Gertrude Kendall, '10, was married August 15, to Mr James McKeen Lewis.

Entrance examinations were held September 12-19, and the college year began September 23.

University of Wisconsin

The report for the close of the academic year shows the following special lectures:

April 29—May 2. A course of six lectures on children's work.—Miss Hunt.

May 6. Bibliographical work.—Mr H. W. Wilson.

May 8. Library methods applied to business.—Miss Ahern.

May 11. Lost art of librarianship.—Dr Bostwick.

May 15. Administration of a university library.—Mr P. L. Windsor.

June 11. The growing librarian.—Dr A. S. Root. This constituted the commencement address.

About 30 appointments from the class of 1914 have been made.

Summer session

A six weeks' course was offered for librarians and assistants from Wisconsin libraries, August 4 to September 11. This paralleled the instruction given to

the entering class in the Legislative reference course. Sixteen were in attendance for the full course.

The subjects offered included all phases of library work, with special emphasis on the technical side. The work was in charge of the regular faculty of the school.

Alumni Notes

The officers of the Alumni association for the coming year, elected at the annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., are:

Julia A. Robinson, '09, president; Grace M. Stevens, '10, vice-president; Helen Turvill, '08, secretary; Lois A. Spencer, '11, treasurer.

Recent changes made by graduates

Harriet Allen, '07, librarian, Houghton (Mich.) public library.

Ella V. Ryan, '07, first assistant, Document department, Wisconsin Historical library.

Edwina Casey, '09, Illinois Legislative Reference bureau.

Gretchen Flower, '10, organizer, Presbyterian college, Emporia, Kansas.

Corina Kittleson, '10, librarian, State library, Denver, Colo.

Sarah V. Lewis, '11, librarian, Home-wood branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Beulah Mumm, '11, county librarian, Glenn Co. free library, Willows, Cal.

Mabel Smith, '11, librarian, Olympia (Wash.) public library.

Pearl Glazier, '12, was married to John L. Miller of Rawlins, Wyo., Aug. 5.

Grace M. Leaf, '12, has completed the organization of the library of the Wisconsin State Board of Control.

Helen Pfeiffer, '12, librarian, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

Marion E. Potts, '12, package librarian, Extension division, University of Texas.

Kathleen Calhoun, '13, assistant librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.

Nora Beust, '13, children's librarian, Cleveland public library branch.

Frances C. Dukes, '13, has married Forrest F. Carhart, Sheffield, Iowa.

Mary A. Egan, '13, librarian, Janesville (Wis.) public library.

Florence Fisher, '13, children's librarian, Eau Claire (Wis.) public library.

Marion E. Frederickson, '13, librarian, Delavan (Wis.) public library.

Irene Rowe, '13, librarian, Evansville (Ind.) high school library.

Frances C. Sawyer, '13, librarian, Keewatin, Minn.

Western Reserve university

The library school announces an open course on the "Public library and community welfare," during February, March and April, 1915. The course will be open to librarians who have had library school training, or to those who can submit a record of several years' acceptable library service.

The course is a part of the regular work of the school, but special students will be admitted to it. The present civic and social conditions which are being met by the Cleveland public library and the Cleveland federation of charity and philanthropy, will serve as subjects for discussion. Lectures on library administration by Mr Brett, Miss Eastman, and a study of the branches of the Cleveland public library form an important part of the open course.

There will also be lectures during the time by other well known librarians on some of the larger aspects of library work, announcements to be made later. There will be a series of lectures by Professor A. S. Root of Oberlin college on "The history of the printed book," and also a series by Miss Gertrude Stiles on "Bookbinding and book repair."

Specific information regarding this course will be given on request by the director, Miss Alice S. Tyler.

Alumni notes

Bertha Barden, '07, has resigned her position in the North Dakota agricultural college to become assistant in charge of apprentices in the St. Paul public library.

Hattie Callow, '11, has been appointed the librarian of the new Quincy branch of Cleveland public library, opened in May.

Florence I. Slater, '12, first assistant at the Collinwood branch of the Cleveland public library has been promoted to the librarianship of the branch.

Pauline Reich, '13, has resigned her position in the Cleveland public library to become librarian of the Webster branch of the New York public library.

Jennette R. Tandy, '13, has been appointed the librarian of the Kendallville (Ind.) public library.

May Milligan, '13, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Akron (O.) public library to attend the New York public library school.

There have been more than 20 appointments in the class of 1914.

Muriel A. McArthur will be at her home this winter on account of the illness of her mother.

Elizabeth B. Doren, who was a student at the school in 1904-06, and who has since been a member of the Dayton public library staff, received her certificate with the class of 1914.

Alice S. Tyler,
Director.

Summer schools**University of California**

The summer course in library methods of the University of California for 1914 was held June 22-August 1.

For three years the course has been recognized as a part of the regular summer session of the university. Credit not to exceed six units toward a university degree is given for the satisfactory completion of the entire course.

Twenty-seven students carried the full program and four took partial work. As the class is limited, these were selected with due regard to their personal and educational qualifications and previous library experience, from a large number of applicants.

The course covered 56 lectures on library subjects, and included practice work and examinations.

The instructors and lecturers were Mary E. Robbins, Frank M. Bumstead, Edith M. Coulter, James L. Gillis, Nella J. Martin, Sydney B. Mitchell.

Mary E. Robbins,
Director.

University of Illinois

The fourth summer session of the University of Illinois library school was held June 22-July 31.

The general plan of the course was similar to that of previous years and attendance was restricted to persons actually holding library positions. There were 27 students from Illinois; two from Kansas; one each from Iowa, Ohio, Ar-

kansas and Texas. There were 24 from public libraries, six from college libraries and three from high-school libraries. Of these 18 were chief librarians, the remainder assistants. The average salary of those working 30 hours or more per week was \$50 a month.

The principal instructors were E. J. Reece and Miss Bond, members of the regular library school faculty. The course in children's literature was given by Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis public library. Anna May Price, organizer of the Illinois library extension commission, gave two lectures presenting the work of the commission and the function of the public library, beside holding personal conferences with the students. Each student had 92 lectures or class periods of 50 minutes each.

The course on book selection was particularly good. It included discussion of the literature of particular subjects by those who had given the subjects special attention.

The industry, ability and good spirit of the class were notable. The weather was unusually favorable for the summer, so that the session was a pleasant one, as well as highly successful in the classroom.

Iowa

The summer library school conducted by the University of Iowa as a part of the general session, gave the students the advantage of attending many lectures given by various professors, both visiting and local. Currier Hall made delightful headquarters, where very nearly all of the women students of the University were in residence.

The plan of localizing in one week the most of the out of town speakers proved a great success. Between 25 and 30 visitors came to the school and a great deal of interest was aroused.

Secretary Utley was the chief speaker, on the topic, "How the community views its librarian." Grace D. Rose, librarian of the Davenport public library, spoke on "The larger library and its community." Miss Robinson presented the

rural extension bill in Iowa. Mrs A. J. Barclay, of Boone, a member of the State library commission, spoke on "The effect of libraries in the rural communities."

The Library club of Iowa gave a dinner to the visiting librarians in the evening, after which Miss Robinson showed views of the library buildings in the state of Iowa.

Mr Dickerson, librarian of Grinnell college library, talked on "The college library and its community." Mr Brigham gave an inspiring paper on "The librarian's attitude toward current literature."

Other lectures, by specialists in various lines, were both helpful and interesting.

Missouri

The University of Missouri gave a six weeks' course in library methods June 12-July 25. Students who completed the entire course satisfactorily were allowed six credits towards B. S. in Education.

Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, was director, assisted by Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri library commission; Margaret C. Quigley and Effie L. Power of the Public library of St. Louis; Maud Van Buren of the National civic association, and H. M. Burrowes, of the University of Missouri.

There were 11 students in the full course and eight in the partial course. Of these five were engaged in public libraries, seven in college and school libraries, five teachers. There were 17 from Missouri, one each from Indiana and Kansas.

Utah

The third annual session of the Utah Summer library school was held at the University of Utah through the month of June under the direction of Miss Mary E. Downey.

The staff of instructors obtained good work from their students. Miss Downey gave the courses in Reference and Library organization and administration.

Sabra W. Vought instructed the students in cataloging, classification, accessioning, and shelf-listing. Each student catalogs 100 books and classifies 200.

Lectures were followed by practice work which was carefully revised. Opportunity was given also for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience and consultation with the instructors.

Students had the use of the University of Utah and Packard libraries for laboratory work. These libraries co-operated in every way possible to make the school a success. Visits were made also to other places of interest and helpfulness.

Interesting special lectures were given by Howard R. Driggs, Joanna Sprague, Esther Nelson. Strenuous class work was supplemented by several social functions. There were some visiting librarians, trustees, and others interested in library work who attended lectures and consulted in regard to library matters. The libraries of three states and 12 towns were represented by 26 students.

Canada

A very successful library institute was held at Chatham, Ontario, July 14-15. The discussions, which were confined to matters particularly interesting and helpful to the Chatham district, were animated and to the point. Every one of the 37 libraries represented will be in better trim for the winter's work because of the institute.

Chautauqua

The fourteenth annual session of the Chautauqua library school was held July 4-August 14, under the supervision of Mary E. Downey assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Sabra A. Stevens.

The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures.

The registration included 31 students representing libraries of the following 16 states: Ohio 10, Indiana and New York 3 each, Maryland and West Virginia 2 each, Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Mis-

souri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin 1 each.

Quarters are to be ready next year for the Library school in a new wing to be added to the Arts and Crafts building.

The students had the privilege of attending many lectures on the general program relating directly to library work, child study and literature.

New Building for Library, New Rochelle, N. Y.

On May 9-10 the new building of the Public library of New Rochelle, N. Y., was opened to the public. The building was a gift from Andrew Carnegie and cost, together with its furniture and fittings, over \$75,000.

The materials of the exterior are white marble, light colored brick and mat glazed terra cotta, with a sparing use of color. The building is fireproof, the stacks are of steel and the fixed and movable furniture is of oak, L. B. construction. The floors are laid in cork tile, with the exception of the delivery hall and the room above, which are buff quarry tile. The surrounding site is appropriately parked out with walks and approaches from two adjacent streets. A memorial fountain will be a feature of the grounds.

The building comprises two floors and a basement. The first floor is devoted to a delivery room, children's room and a general reading room, connecting with librarian's and cataloging rooms. Back of the entry is placed a book stack with public entrance and exit and the main stairway to the second floor. The stack capacity is 72,440 volumes.

On the second floor is a continuation of the stack room and other rooms to be used for special and permanent exhibits, lecture rooms, etc.

At the opening of the library, in place of formal exercises, three exhibitions, representing special features of New Rochelle, were shown.

Under the direction of the Woman's club, with the coöperation of resident

artists, an exhibit of paintings and illustrations by 50 artists of New Rochelle and vicinity was hung on the walls of the exhibition room.

In the adjoining room an interesting collection of Huguenot relics and flags was displayed.

The reference room, opening from the exhibition gallery, was given over to a flower show, arranged by the Garden club, which also decorated the entire building.

The opening evening took the form of a reception, at which the presidents of the various associations, the mayor of the city, the trustees of the library and the librarians received the public. Over 1,800 people were present the two opening days, and in the two weeks following many hundreds more visited the library and the exhibitions.

News from the Field East

Fanny M. Libby, Drexel '14, has been appointed assistant in the Public library, Newton, Mass.

Marjorie T. Sutcliffe, Simmons, '11, has resigned her position at Wellesley College library to become assistant in the City library, Manchester, N. H.

The Public library of Worcester, Mass., has compiled a selected list on "Spanish art." This list will be sent free to anyone who may desire it.

Annie P. Dingman has resigned from the cataloging department of the Yale University library to accept the position as head of the Foreign language department of the Cleveland public library.

Margaret L. Bateman, Pittsburgh, '09, has been appointed children's librarian in the City library, Manchester, N. H. Miss Bateman was for two years in charge of the children's work at Oak Park, Ill. Later she was connected with the children's department of the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh.

Gardner M. Jones, librarian of the Public library, Salem, Mass., reports that the fire of last summer came within

two blocks of both the main library and the new South branch, but neither these nor the branches in school houses were injured in the least. The only loss is of books in the hands of readers. One trustee was burned out and six employees. The librarian's house was not burned. It is estimated that at least 25 per cent of the readers will have changed addresses.

The annual report of the Public library of Manchester, N. H., records an increase in the different lines of library activity, and a decided development of several lines. A high school librarian has been appointed, and a special library is being organized for the high school, while close coöperation is kept up with the city library. The high school principal reports that the efficiency of the school has already been increased more than 20 per cent in this first year's work. The total circulation is 129,933 v., with 71,771 v. on the shelves. Number of active borrowers, 9,278.

Central Atlantic

Marion P. Bolles, Pratt '11, has been made assistant in the New York public library.

S. Helen Burns, Drexel '14, has been appointed assistant in the library of Bryn Mawr college.

Sarah P. Caldwell, Pratt '13, has been made children's librarian in one of the branches of the New York public library.

Elizabeth W. Steptoe, Drexel '14, has accepted a position as cataloger at the Wistar institute, Philadelphia.

Ruth L. Ward, N. Y. State, '05-'06, has been appointed librarian of one of the high schools of Newark, N. J.

Margaret Whiteman, Drexel '11, has resigned her position at Swarthmore college to become librarian of the Public library of Connellsville, Pa.

Sarah V. Lewis, librarian of the Public library of Allentown, Pa., resigned her position to become one of the branch librarians of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Nancy I. Thompson, Pratt '12, has resigned from the librarianship of the Public library at Bernardsville to accept the librarianship of the Newark State normal school.

Florence L. Ingalls, N. Y. S. L. S., '14, has been appointed assistant librarian of Haverford college library and will begin her work there in September.

Alice B. Lothrop, for some years in the Reference department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, has resigned her position to become general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The annual report of the James Prendergast library, Jamestown, N. Y., records a year of progress. The total number of book borrowers was 10,808. Books lent for home use, 78,508.

Julia A. Hopkins, N. Y. State, '95-'96, has resigned her position as instructor in charge of the normal course at the Pratt Institute school of library science to become principal of the training classes of the Brooklyn public library.

Corinne Bacon has resigned her position as librarian of Drexel institute, Philadelphia, to take charge of the Standard catalog series to be issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y. She was for seven years first assistant in the New Britain, (Conn.) Institute library before she attended the New York state library school 1901-03. From 1903-10, she was on the staff of the New York state library, teaching in the library school, doing reference work, and for a short time, working as library inspector under W. R. Eastman. From 1910-12 she worked in the Free public library of Newark, N. J., part of the time as head cataloger, and part as reference librarian. In the fall of 1912, she became librarian of Drexel institute, and director of its library school, which has recently been discontinued by order of the trustees.

The eleventh annual report of the East Orange free library, records a year

of continued development in spite of crowded quarters and the loss of several members from the staff. The registration reached 24,574, or 3,000 more than the entire population of East Orange when the library was opened. About 45 per cent of the present population are actual users of the library, and during 1913, borrowed 222,949 v.

The work with the schools was extended. The first school branch was opened and other branches will follow. A visit to the children's library in the lower grade classrooms brought many new readers. Instruction on how to use the library was given in the higher grades, and assistance was rendered the playground supervisors in their story telling.

The library of the Oranges conducted a very successful library exhibit in connection with the municipal exhibit of the Oranges, in May, 1913, the object being to show the average citizen how good an investment is his few cents a year of library tax.

A special feature has been the collecting and organization of pamphlets, reports and clippings on topics relating to municipal government, social welfare and business.

The eighteenth annual report of the Free library of Philadelphia for the year 1913 gives the number of volumes as 443,121; total circulation of books for home use, 2,296,368.

Two new branches were erected and equipped during the year, the Passyunk and the Falls of Schuylkill, pictures of these being given in the report. Three more branches, South Philadelphia, Paschalville and Haddington, are nearing completion and will soon be ready for use.

The first apprentice class completed its course April 30, 1913. Eight of the ten who composed it have permanent positions in the Free library. The second class started November 3, 1913, with 15 members. This new system has proved satisfactory. The work of the Municipal reference department has been very successful and it is unfortunate that the crowded conditions at City

Hall will compel its transfer to other quarters. The work of the other departments continues to increase; the musical department recording a circulation of 7,011 v. of scores and text books which are issued for a period of four instead of two weeks. The art department was visited by 28,813 persons during the year. The children's department is under the charge of a supervisor with an assistant, 23 children's librarians and 9 assistants.

Central

Hallie Seeger has been elected librarian of the Public library at Beardstown, Ill., to succeed the late Mrs Van Sickle.

Vera Prout, librarian of the Public library at Fairbury, Neb., has resigned to take a position in the children's department of the Public library at Detroit.

Ruth Wallace, N. Y. State, '13-'14, went to the Evansville (Ind.) public library in September to take charge of the cataloging department.

Harriet Allen, Wis., '07, for several years librarian at Rhinelander, Wis., has become librarian of the Public school library at Houghton, Mich.

Adelaide F. Evans, Pratt '02, head cataloger of the Newark public library, has accepted the headship of the cataloging department of the Detroit public library, where she begins work September 1.

The annual report of the Public library of Kansas City, Kans., records a circulation of 133,442 v.; card holders, 10,100; books on the shelves, 23,519. Increased circulation over last year, 4,987 v.

Eugenia Allin, for some time connected with the Illinois library commission, has been appointed librarian of Millikan university, Decatur, Ill. Miss Allin was librarian at Millikan before taking up commission work.

S. Louise Mitchell, N. Y. State, '03-'04, left the School of education of the University of Chicago on June 1,

where she has served as assistant librarian for the last five years, to become librarian of the Ryerson library of the Art institute of Chicago.

W. E. Jillson, of Ripon, Wis., when in Washington at the A. L. A. meeting, made a collection of circulars and catalogs describing labor-saving devices as applied to the library and business. During the summer he has made a display of this material in Ripon and Fond du Lac for the benefit of business men.

The annual report of the Public library of Hoopston, Ill., records a total circulation of 19,257 v. The library was open 300 days, with 8,974 v. on the shelves. There are 2,060 registered borrowers, one-third of the entire population.

The complete file of a local paper from 1882 was a valuable gift.

Annette P. Ward has resigned her position as librarian of the Western Reserve historical society of Cleveland after five and one-half years' work there. The recent death of Miss Ward's mother broke up the home and Miss Ward has given her library, a considerable collection of carefully chosen books, to the Public library of Granville, O., which was the family home for many years.

The annual figures of the circulation of the Public library of Cincinnati give some interesting data for the year 1913-14.

The circulation was: books, 1,603,187; pictures, 363,784; lantern slides, 85,930; music rolls, 30,561; total, 2,083,462. Of this, the main library, schools and home libraries furnish 776,874, while the branch libraries, including deposit stations, delivery stations, and traveling libraries, used 1,306,588.

The Chicago public library is preparing to open a foreign room which will make possible the installation of a collection of 25,000 v. in the various continental languages for open access and convenient examination. The space available will not be sufficient for the entire foreign section of the library, which now

represents some 80,000 v., but a representative collection in every language, the classics and standards, together with the latest accessions, will be placed in the new room.

The fortieth annual report of the Galesburg (Ill.) public library for the year ending May 31, 1914, records 82,901 books loaned for home use, 61,477 used for reference, 6,882 issued through the schools and 8,462 through the deposit stations, a total recorded use of 159,722, an increase of 10,437 over last year. There was a decrease of 5% in the amount of fiction circulated.

Number of volumes, 44,670; number of cards in force, 6,361, about one cardholder to every 3.6 of the population.

F. H. Hild, for 22 years librarian of the Chicago public library, died August 10, at Charlottesville, Va., where he was visiting. Mr Hild was born in Chicago in 1859, and in 1874 became a page in the old Public library. He advanced through the various stages, and when Dr W. F. Poole resigned in 1887, Mr Hild was made his successor. In 1909, a controversy arose over the policy of the library among the library directors and Mr Hild retired. He was not engaged in library work afterwards.

The directors of the Public library of St. Paul, Minn., have authorized the extension of the privileges of the library to all citizens of the state, and others to whom they may be of value. Books may be borrowed, if possible, through a local library, may be retained for a period of one month, subject to recall. A fee of five cents, plus postage, will be charged for each book borrowed. The library has also made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to deliver books within a radius of two miles from the library at a rate of five cents a book.

Miss Martha Mercer, for 24 years librarian of the Public library of Mansfield, O., has resigned her position on account of ill health, much to the regret of the Library board and the people of Mansfield. Helen Fox, for several

years first-assistant librarian, has been appointed her successor.

The Mansfield library, under Miss Mercer's efficient care, has grown from a small collection in cramped quarters to one of the best libraries in the state, with a circulation of 75,000 v. a year, housed in a beautiful building, and one of the most popular institutions in the city.

The forty-second annual report of the Grand Rapids public library and the tenth under a separate board of commissioners reviews the work of the past decade. President Whitworth, who is an official of a large manufacturing corporation, calls attention to the establishment of free lectures, story hours for children, affiliation of the library with the historical society and popular exhibitions of works of art. The number of books has more than doubled in the ten years. The use of departments is more than tripled. The properties administered by the board have increased from \$70,000 to \$600,000. Ten years ago the library maintained two reading rooms; today it has fifteen, and its readers have increased from a little over 2,500 to 320,000.

Between the lines of the report one reads the development of esprit de corps in the staff and of appreciation by it and the citizens of the service which the city should have from the public's library, and a steady growth in lines of work which cannot be measured by statistics.

South

W. P. Lewis, of Albany, has been appointed librarian of Baylor university, Waco, Tex. He succeeds Mrs E. E. Witt, who has been librarian for the past six years.

The annual report of the Public library of Louisville, Ky., shows the year just closed to be the most active along all lines in the history of the library.

There was an increase of 169,312 v. in circulation, a large share of which was in the children's room. The total circulation was: main library, 307,392 v.;

branches, 444,967; school collections, 111,951; stations, 81,656. There were 10,107 borrowers added, making a total of 50,090 active cards.

There were 129 bibliographies and reading lists compiled, and 560 pictures loaned for reference work.

The library has now eight branch library buildings, one having been erected this year.

There were 1,059 meetings held in the assembly and class rooms during the year, of which 831 were at branches. There were 23,728 visitors to the museum during the year.

Receipts from city taxes, \$63,288; rents, \$36,059; from fines, \$2,868; gift for Carnegie branch, \$16,834; total \$119,051. The current maintenance for the year was: books, \$19,308; expense account, \$6,300; light, heat and power, \$7,555; repairs and improvements, \$5,854; payroll for service, \$43,508.

West

Ethel McCubrey has been promoted from assistant-librarian to the position of librarian, to succeed Jessie Whitman, librarian of the Public library of Fargo, N. D., resigned.

Pacific coast

T. H. Wallis, who served for two terms as State librarian of California, died July 4.

Miss M. Healy has been appointed chief of the cataloging department, and Miss Annette Windele chief of the order department, in the Public library of San Francisco.

Mabel Smith, Wisconsin '11, resigned her position as librarian of the Public library of Watertown, Wis., to become librarian of the Public library of Olympia, Wash.

The annual report of the Public library of Pomona, Cal., records a circulation of 105,337; with 25,615 v. on the shelves; fiction per cent, 65; card holders, 4,162. Total disbursements, \$10,284. Circulation per capita, 8.1 per cent. Live members, 32 per cent of the population. Cost of books circulated, 9c. Expenditure per capita, 79c.

The annual report of the A. K. Smiley public library, Redlands, Calif., for 1913-14 records: Circulation 105,308; cardholders 6,972, a gain of 764; accessions 2,264; total volumes in library 25,825, pamphlets 5,307. Most important work with schools was a series of talks on Vocations given before the high school students by experienced workers.

The following appointments have been made in the Tacoma public library:

Grace E. Hall, temporary assistant in the loan department; Jeanne Johnson, Pratt, '11-'12, head of the cataloging department, to succeed Kate Firmin, resigned, Mary Lytle, N. Y. '08-'09, assistant librarian in reference department; Helen Pinkerton, temporary head of McKinley Hill branch library, and Miss Criswell, temporary head of the Rhodes station.

The librarian is receiving hearty coöperation from the newspapers in his publicity policy. Articles on subjects of local and national importance have been run in the papers, with bibliography of material in the library.

A special number of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Los Angeles public library contains a detailed description of the new library quarters, and also an analysis of the work of the library, showing what the library is prepared to do in the various departments and for the various interests of the city.

A significant thing is the little card printed on the back cover of the *Bulletin*, as follows:

To show their wish to coöperate in the progress of the Los Angeles public library, the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House have printed four thousand extra copies of this bulletin, without charge.

The library is situated on the four upper floors of the Metropolitan building, with spacious and convenient arrangement of the various departments, with good light, where every effort is to be made to meet the wishes and book needs of the people of Los Angeles.

The plans of Architect G. W. Kelham for the Public library of San Francisco,

have been adopted by the board of trustees. Until a sale of the \$900,000 bonds is arranged, the contract of the building cannot be let.

The building is planned to occupy a full block. The basement will provide for a heating plant, receiving room and a driveway.

On the first floor will be a room for the blind, juvenile reading room, newspaper room, storerooms and reception room.

Elevators will run to the second and third floors. From the first to the second floor will be a broad central stairway, at the top of which will be the main delivery hall, 60x75 feet. Around this central hall will be the general reading room, reference room and librarian's office. On one side of the several floors will be stack rooms, containing 600,000 v.

The third floor plans provide for cataloging department, music department, periodical room, room for patent office reports and offices for the trustees and secretary. The library staff will have quarters on this floor also.

The building will be well lighted with courts and sky lights.

The report of the Public library of Seattle, Wash., for 1913, shows a circulation of 951,063 v., children's books constituting 37 per cent of the circulation; fiction circulated, 62 per cent of the total.

There are 495 distributing agencies: central library, seven branches, six drug stores, 24 engine houses, 443 school-rooms, six play grounds, eight special deposit stations.

An increase of nearly 4,000 registered borrowers makes the total 50,613, of which 12,033 were children.

Number of volumes on the shelves, 203,843, which is twice as many as five years ago and four times as many as 10 years ago.

An intermediate collection of books has been installed in the central children's room for children of the eighth grade and above. A set of Montessori apparatus was exhibited at the teachers' rooms and may be borrowed by

those willing to assume the responsibility of transportation. Instruction on the use of the library was given in the seventh and eighth grades.

A very thorough and effective publicity campaign was carried on through the year.

Canada

Red Deer, Lethbridge and Macleod in Alberta are likely to apply to the Carnegie Corporation for grants for public libraries. Alexander Calhoun, the energetic and successful librarian of the Public library of Calgary, is the real library force in that province. In his report just published it is interesting to notice that the circulation for 1913 was 181,669, an increase of 70,000 over 1912.

Ruth Hopkins, formerly children's librarian of the Williamsburgh branch of the Brooklyn library, has organized the work among children, and it is gratifying to find that in that western province there is a children's library center where persons from the smaller towns can get inspiration and instruction in this important work.

Foreign

In the annual report of the Coventry (England) public libraries for 1913-14, unusual development and activity are reported. Considerable alterations and improvements have been made at the Central library, where borrowers now have free access to all books in the lending department and to an increased number in the reference department. Three new branch libraries have been opened and are largely used. In each of these the juvenile department has been arranged and finished in such a way as to serve when required as a small lecture hall. The issue of volumes has increased from 242,010 to 273,978, and the number of tickets in force has risen from 11,588 to 16,859.

During the summer months adult borrowers are permitted to have six books on loan at once, not more than two being novels.

A number of valuable gifts in money and material have been received.